OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN 1913—19

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. IX NO. 22 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1921. TWO ANNAS

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England,)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Sailing to Plymouth & London, calling at Marseilles

Date	Steamers	Tons
19th Mar	CHINA (a)	7,952
26th "	NARKUNDA (a)	16,118
2nd April	KALYAN	8,967
10th "	CALEDONIA (b)	7,572
16th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
23rd "	MANTUA (a)	10,902
30th "	SOMALI	6,794
7th May	SICILIA	6,702
14th "	NALDERA	158,95
21st "	MOREA (a)	10,890
28th "	CALEDONIA	7,572

(a) "Narkunda", "Mantua", "Morea"—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

(b) "Caledonia," "China"—Terminate voyages at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—The running of this train via Boulogne will be resumed commencing with the "Kaisar-i-Hind" leaving Bombay on the 16th April. The train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and accommodation is limited to 96 passengers. Fare £12/10/0 inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's Sailing to Port Said and Plymouth only.

Date	Steamers	Tons
20th April	MASHOBRA	8,283
20th May	MANDALLA	8,246

Sailings to Straits, China and Australia,

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
25th Mar	MOREA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle Adelaide Melbourne & Sydney.

Sailings to Africa, Karachi and Persian Gulf

Date	steamer	Remark
17th March	BARJORA	P'gulf Ports.
18th "	LINGUA	Karachi direct.
19th "	VARDA	Basra direct.
21st "	LHASA	Karachi via Kadhiawar Coast Ports.
23rd "	KARAGOLA	E. & S. Africa via Pore Bunder.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Dep
Tsushima Maru	Y. Okuno	6,746	12th Mar.	26th Mar
Delagoa Maru	A. Kusakari	7,148	18th Mar	29th Mar
†Tomiura Maru	J. WADA	3,821	th Mar	28th Mar
Bombay Maru	S. IRIE	4,362	10th Apr	22nd Apl
Calcutta Maru	G Matsushita	5389	21st Apl.	3rd May

† This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to

S. YAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
Ganges Maru	T. Inoue	26th Feb.	12th Mar.
Siam Maru	S. Kondo	30th Mar.	10th April
Malay Maru	T. Shimazaki	12th April.	22nd Ap.
Kasado Maru	W. Miura	28th April	10th May,
Indus Maru	R. Yano	3rd April.	14th May,

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

CONSTITUTED under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay.

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, the undertakings and business of the
Bank of Bengal,
Bank of Madras,
Bank of Bombay,
were transferred to and taken over by the Imperial Bank of India on the 27th of January, 1921, and all communications which otherwise would have been addressed to any of the above Banks should now be addressed to the Imperial Bank of India.

Sir N. H. Y. WARREN,
Sir ROBERT AITKEN,
Managing Governors.
S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bengal.
N. M. MURRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Madras.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.

B 7924

THE

SUMIMOTO BANK.

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... Yen 14,300,000

HEAD OFFICE, OSAKA

BRANCHES:

Bombay
Bingomachi
Dotonbori
Handa
Hankow
Hiroshima
Honolulu
Hyogo
Kawaguchi
Kobe
Kure
Kurume
Kyoto
London
Moji
Nagoya
Nakanoshima
New York
Nihama
Onomichi
San Francisco
Seattle
Semba
Shanghai
Shimonoseki
Tokyo
Toriabarashe
Wakamatsu
Yanai
Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum assured amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

T. SATO.
Manager.

50-52 Church Gate Street, Fort.
Post Box No. 888

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... Rs. 7,55,79,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... Rs. 1,51,51,910/4/
RESERVE FUND .... Rs. 8,59,000/

BRANCHES, London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20 Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Chaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 2, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.

Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

R. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
BANK STREET
SUB-BRANCHES.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON.
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND. £2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE, 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 43, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Foochow
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkew
Ipoh
Johore
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Rangoon
Saigon
San Francisco
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Tientsin
Tsingtao
Vladivostock
Yloilo
Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

S. B. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basrah, Basrah City, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah, Mosul.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... £ 997,660
RESERVE FUND .... £ 225,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,002,335

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR BURLEIGH, Kt.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E.
James H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Bromley Martin, Esq.
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Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate St.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISH 1880.

Subscribed Capital .... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .... Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund .... Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon

Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. OTSUKA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 203.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .... Rs. 90,00,000
Annual Income exceeds ... Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE

BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	83,50,000
Annual Income exceeds	6,00,000
Claims paid about	27,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

112, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTOR.
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Esq., (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.)
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies book to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from Influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane
CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANNERJEA.
Secretary

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency
29, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR FACTORIES MERCHANTS AND MILITARY CONTRACTORS.

In our Factory everything has been manufactured by machinery worked by electricity. We manufacture Galvanised Sheets Petrol Drums, Anchor Brand Buckets Water Tanks, Paint Drums, Tea Coffee and paint boxes, etc., etc., and all kinds of tin work used for military purposes. Every work will be done according to your sample in English Style with a guaranteed satisfaction.

RATES MODERATE.

Trials order is earnestly solicited.

MOOSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA,
oppo. Police Chowki, Null Bazaar,
Post No. 8, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agents

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, *Branch Secretary*
Bunder Road, Karachi,

M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent*,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)

G. N. B VAZ,
Branch Secretary,
LIPTON'S BUILDINGS,
33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE

THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.

253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION.

We Manufacture first Class BOOTS, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and many other GOODS of every discription. Guaranteed first class Finish and Workmanship

Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.

Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgale, Late Manager of Patna.
BOMBAY.

Help Yourselves and Your Country

BY ALWAYS USING YOUR COUNTRY MADE

The "Hydra" Boot-Cream, Boot-Blacking, Metal Polish, Writing Inks (Fluid, Powder, Tablet, Extract), Pancha Kusum Hair Oil, etc., etc.,

MANUFACTURED BY

THE ORIENTAL INDUSTRIAL CO.

Government and Railway Contractors,
9, Bonfields Lane, CALCUTTA.

Catalogue free on application.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

Dinner Table a speciality.

Competent Chefs. High Class Cuisine

and Billiard tables

Charney Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 111.

WOULD YOU POSSESS

that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full of alluring possibilities for those who master the

SECRETS OF

HYPNOTIC

Influence; for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memory. Overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet.

THE PRIDE OF INDIA—tells you how.

WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.

THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE
TINNEVELLI—INDIA.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY).

Incorporated in Holland
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

BOMBAY-Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000= £ 6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS. „ 42,513,284= „ 3,542,774

HEAD-OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES

DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin
Bandoeng
Cheribon
Djember
Djocja
Kota Radja
Langsa
Macassar
Medan
Padang
Palembang
Pekalongan
Pontianak
Semarang
Sourabaya
Solo
Tebing Tinggi (Deli)
Tegal
Telok Betong
Tjilatjap
Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Singapore Penang
CHINA Shanghai, Hongkong
JAPAN Kobe
BRITISH INDIA: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.

LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.,

BOMBAY: Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs, 10, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Netherlands Trading Society issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange and undertakes general Banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN.
Actg. Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 215, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 90 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules &c.

NARAYAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Manager.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DON'T BE WORRIED with your Cargo—JOHN VINCENT & CO,. Forwarding Agents, are prepared to clear, tranship and Re-Forward Cargo and Baggage, low rates. Prompt and careful. Write us to-day 22, Baillie Street, Fort, Colombo.

C8804

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A PRESS-ROOM FOREMAN with a knowledge of Electrical Engineering and Printing Machines, Flat Bed, single and double feeders. State salary expected. Apply to Box No, 400. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED URGENTLY—FIRST CLASS COOK, Hindu for Punjabi Hotel, Bombay. Apply stating terms with testimonials to Box No. 1967, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

R28 4

WANTED—COURT CLERKS COPYING CLERKS and OUTDOOR CLERKS, who have served in an Attorney's Office. Apply to Box No. 1969, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

8814

WANTED—Two LINO-TYPE OPERATORS for a Bombay daily, one to work on No. 14 Model and the other on No. 4 Model, the former must be a good job hand and quick in operation with a knowledge of machine parts. Decent salary to really good men. Apply to Box No. 500 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED

WANTED—Three second-hand ROLLER CARDS in good working order. Apply KHATAU MAKANJI MILL, Byculla, Bombay.

R2803

WANTED.—Wallwork's SELF-INKING CLOTH STAMPING MACHINE, Pulley 12in. diametre. State price and particulars to Box No. 1955, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

R2794

WANTED—Second-hand 8 to 10 WEFT RING FRAMES in good condition and working order to spin 16 to 20s counts, any make. Apply with full particulars to the MANAGER, The Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mill, Ltd., Indore.

C8791

WANTED PURCHASERS for a Gin Factory of Sindiqe Gavappah, Civil Lines, Bellary. It contains one Steam Engine, 24 H.P., one Lancashire Boiler 100 lb. pressure, 16 double Roller Gins, one big Lathe, one screw, cutter machine, Godowns, compound, etc. Can be sold the whole or each of them. All are in good condition. Ready for inspection upto 31st March 1921. Apply to SINDIQI SIDDABASAPPAH.

C8703

FOR SALE.

[illegible]R—Large consignment of PRINTING [illegible]APERS in 20, 24 and 28 lbs. reams [illegible]ived. For prices, etc., apply B. SITA- [illegible] SON, Dadoo Buildings, Fort, Bom-

R2793

[illegible] SALE—BUNGALOW No. 2 Norris [illegible]ne, Bangalore. A nice newly built house. Full particulars from CAMPBELL & SONS, House Agents, 7, Brigade Road, Bangalore.

C8798

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—An up-to-date FURNISHED BUNGALOW, surmounted by nice compound with Garden at Nepean Sea Road. Specially for Princes and Nobles. Apply MADHAVDAS GOKALDAS, Walkeshwar Road, No. 4, Dadyseth Estate.

B2759

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MOTOR DRIVER'S UNION,

MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION, undertakes to provide expert and reliable Motor-drivers. Please write to the HON. SECRETARY of the Motor Drivers' Union, Netia Building, Chaupati, Bombay, for particulars.

C8720

FOR SALE

YELLOW and BLACK BUILDING STONES such as Copy, Khanki Header, etc. For samples and rates write to THE CHANDAULI STONES AND BRICKS SUPPLY Co., Abdulla Building, near Railway Station, Kurla, G. I. P. Railway.

B6059

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates apply the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows treet, Fort.

NOTICE.

WANTED—An OVERSEER or SUB-ENGINEER, pay Rs. 125—5—175 plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance, and three SUB-OVERSEERS pay Rs. 60—4—120 plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance, respectively. Those that have got experience of Buildings, Road and Survey works should apply. The appointments will be on probation for one year and thus confirmed, if work is found to be satisfactory.

A. R. PIMRIKAR,
Vice-Chairman,
District Board, Buldana.

2nd March, 1921.

C8606

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS, Suppliers on Rs. 200 per month as pay with inter class fare and Travelling Agents on Rs. 100 per month as pay and Rs. 50 as allowance with intermediate railway fare by

THE IMPERIAL AYURVEDIC PHARMACY,
Patiala.

C8671

NOTICE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

CHOWPATTY BUNDER will be CLOSED for all purposes from March 31st to 3rd April, 1921 (both days inclusive).

By order,
F. H. TAYLOR, P.A.S.I., M.R.S.I.,
Manager,
Land and Bunders.

C8737

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our Office in Bombay having been CLOSED all communications should therefore be addressed to Messrs. BEKHOR & BENJAMIN, 98, Great Tower Street, London, E.C. 3, until further notice.

NISSIM I. BEKHOR.
MENASHI I. BEKHOR.

R 2819

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'s JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailling about	Remarks
Canadian conqueror	5500	21st March	Montrea
Canadian Inventor	5500	26th	Vancouver
Canadian Traveller	5400	23rd April	Vancouver

Terms, Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th April, 1921, at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following Business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the twelve months ended 31st December 1920.

To declare a Dividend.

To elect a Director in place of Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai, who retires under Article 114 of the Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election and offers himself accordingly.

To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remunerartion and any other business that may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Coupany will be closed from Thursday, the 14th April 1921, to Thursday, the 29th April 1921 (both days inclusive.)

By order of the Board,
For and on behalf of the Standard Mills Co., Ltd.,
Tata Sons Limited, Agents.
By their Constituted Attorney.
S. D. SAKLATVALA,

Bombay, 17th March, 1921.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, York Buildings, 3rd Floor, Hornby Road, on and after the 2nd May, 1921, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 13th April 1921, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last given address.

C 8709

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th April 1921, at 4-0 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1920.

To declare a Dividend.

To elect two Directors in place of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, who retire under Article 114 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.

To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration and any other business that may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 14th April, 1921, to Thursday, the 28th April 1921 (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board,
For and on behalf of the David Mills Co., Ltd
Tata Sons Limited, Agents,
By their Constituted Attorney
S. D. SAKLATVALA,

Bombay, 17th March, 1921.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, York Buildings, 3rd Floor, Hornby Road, on and after the 2nd May, 1921, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 13th April, 1921, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last given address.

C8708

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED—Temporarily, the services of an expert Engineer to select a site and prepare plans and estimate for building a bridge over the Banas river, near Tonk, Raj.

C8669

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

GOWARI STATION will be RE-OPENED for coaching traffic on and from FRIDAY, the 1st April, 1921.

A. P. GOLDNEY,
for General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st March, 1921.

C8747

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE CONSGNEES of Timber per s.s. "Atakamaru" from Moulmain are hereby requested to inform us presenting necessary documents as the steamer arrived in the Bombay Harbour on the 28th instant.

Agents
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,
192, Hornby Road.

C8312

WARNING TO MERCHANTS & BROKERS

Trading with the members of the Sundry Goods Merchants Association.

1. This Association has enacted Rules and Regulations and it is ordered by the Association to put them in force from the first day of Chaitar of 1977.

2. It is informed that the Merchants who want to trade and be in contact with the members of the Association should register their names as members of it and the brokers should take away cards.

3. All the enquiries concerning the above matter will be obtained from the following address.

CHAMPSEY DOSSABHAI,
NARANDAS KESURDAS,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

Vadgadi, Monday, 28th March, 1921.

R2828

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for well season Teakwood logs of Raja Barari range best in C. P., 3 to 5 ft. in girth and 6 to 20 ft. in length. Also scantlings of any sizes sawn by our sawing machines.

Apply to DIWAN of Raja Barari Estate
Via Timarni, G. I. P. Ry.

f805

INDIAN MERCHANTS TO NOTE FOR REFERENCE.

OURS IS A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN.

WE ACT AS Buying and Selling Agents for our Indian Customers and are always willing to help them in every possible way. We have special buyers in our Deptt. for:—

COTTON AND WOOLLEN GOODS,
TENTS, JOBS, ETC.
SMALLWARES, HARDWARE, MOTOR CARS AND CYCLES, ACCESSORIES, COLORS, ETC.

All kinds of Textile Machinery, both second hand and new. Mill Stores, Chemicals, etc.

We have special selling agents for:—

All kinds of Indian produce including Cotton, Wool, Raw Hides Tea, etc.

As our terms are strictly cash against documents in London or India, through Exchange Banks, we naturally charge small commission for our services.

Direct agencies with manufacturers arranged for, on special terms.

For C. I. F. Quotations Address to:—

JAGASIA BROTHERS,
78 Portland Street,
Manchester, England.

C 8810

MAIL, PASSENGER AND LUGGAGE SERVICES.

between

POONA PANCHGANI MAHABLESHWAR.

THE DECCAN MOTOR SERVICE, LTD., beg to announce that until further notice THE MAIL MOTOR having accommodation for only three passengers will leave Poona Station daily at 3-30 a.m. in connection with the Madras Mail. The usual Service for Passengers and luggage will leave Poona Station Daily at 7 a.m. Full particulars from:—

THE DECCAN MOTOR SERVICE, LTD.,
Poona
THE BOMBAY GARAGE, Apollo Bunder,
Bombay.

C 8730

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

THROUGH SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY (COLABA) AND DEHRA DUN (MUSSOORIE).

WITH effect from FRIDAY, the 1st April, 1921, and until further notice a through Bogie First and Second class carriage will run on the Up and Down Bombay-Peshawar Mail trains between Dehra Dun and Bombay (Colaba) as shown below:—

		H.	M.
Dehra Dun	.... Dep.	13	0
Bombay (Colaba)	.... Arr.	14	0
Bombay (Colaba)	.... Dep.	15	0
Dehra Dun	.... Arr.	10	58

W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 26th March, 1921.

C8805

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED

WANTED.—PROFESSORS of History and Philosophy for Sarvajanik College, Surat, Pay Rs. 150—10—250 with Provident Fund, Pension, and Life Policy benifits to Permanant men. Apply stating qualifications in full to Hon. SECRETARY, Sarvajanik Education Society Surat.

C8789

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. REVASHANKER MOOLJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients COOVERBAI, widow of Yakub Hassien and mother and guardian of Ismail Yakub and Hassan Yakub and FATMABAI daughter o fYakub Hassien.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (since redeemed) with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the South side of Karelwadi in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 72 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 45, New No. 282, Old Survey No. 111, New Survey No. 1/8090 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4090 and Street No .12 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly of the late Bachhobai Framji Davar and now of Halimabai widow of Moti Oppall on or towards the West by the property of late Manekji Nusserwanji Padsha, on or towards the North by the private Road formerly called, Merwanpur Road and now known as Karelwadi and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the stables belonging to the late Pestonji Merwanji Irani and which said premises were formerly occupied by the tenants of Bezanji Pallonji Baliwalla and are now occupied by the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1921.

AMIN & DESAI,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

C 8809

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NURSEY MONJEE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the messuage or dwelling house known as 'Gilbert' House standing thereon, being Plot No. 11, on the Chowpatty Estate of the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, situate at Chowpatty in the Walkeshwar Division of D Ward in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1722 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue bearing New Survey No. 7298 and bounded, on the East by Plot No. 10, on the West by Babulnath Road, on the North by Babulnath 1st Cross Road, on the South by Babulnath 2nd Cross Road and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2447 (11) and Street No. 357 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor Nursey Monjee.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1921.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8811

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-NIGHT! TO NIGHT!!

RUKMINI-HARAN

OR

THE TRUIMPH OF LOVE

IN 7 REEL

Owing to the repeated requests of the kind Patrons the management of the IMPERIAL CINEMA have decided to prolong the exibition of the much talked of film for a week only

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest News of the World

Next Week

A PATHE SERIAL

RUTH ROLAND

IN

RUTH OF THE ROCKIES

TIME

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. Daily

MATINEES on Bank Holiday and Saturday at 5p.m. and Sunday at 3-30 and 5.15, p.m.

POPULAR PRICES

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 NIGHTLY 9-45

COLYER and HODSON

in a

MUSICAL COMEDY POT POURRI.

"AROUND THE TOWN,

PATHE GAZETTE

PATHE PICTORIAL

THE LANGDONS

Tw Charming Juveniles in Song and Dance,

ALGERIAN ACROBATS

In Comedy tumbling with performing Fox Terriers,

TO-NIGHT!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers

Present the Third Instalment (Episodes 7-8-and 9)- of their popular and powerful Serial;

"The Hawk's Trail"

See this fascinating Story of a great detective and his heroic efforts to regain a great fortune for two beautiful sisters.

A Comedy in the Programme.

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p m. (S.T (

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road.)

LAST DAY

To-day to see the special Easter Feature

"The Sign of the Cross"

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present to-day for the last time this photo-Drama breathing Divine Inspiration and pulsating in every foot of the Reel with Hope, Faith, Love and Peace.

A Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows to-day at: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

Commencing to-morrow!

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY!

(Wednesday—Thursday—and—Friday).

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present

"THE RETURN OF TARZAN"

The Magnificent photo-Drama which had a record run when it was recently screened for the first time in Bombay at the West-End Cinema.

COMMENCING SATURDAY NEXT!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present a superb Goumont photo-play

"THE FALL OF A SAINT"

(6 Reels—6,000 feet)

featuring the popular star

JOSEPHINE EARLE.

BOMBAY'S POPULAR RENDEZVOUS

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Tramway Terminus—Girgaum

Presents

TO-NIGHT

another Indian mythological picture

Vikrama Satva Pariksha

A sequel to our previous triumph

SHANI PRABHAV

Produced by Hindustan Film Co.

Four shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Extra Prize Matinee at 3-30 and 5 15 on Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

NEXT WEEK

a new VITAGRAPH serial

THE SILENT AVENGER

a million-dollar super-serial of LOVE and HONOUR, DANGER and DARING,

Featuring the popular hero of theScreen:

WILLIAM DUNCAN

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

THE DARLING OF THE SCREEN

Mary Pickford

IN

"AMARILLY OF CLOTHESLINE ALLEY"

THE EMPRESS

POETRY OF MOTION

To-day Tuesday 29th March
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"Queen of the Sea"

featuring

ANNETTE KELLERMAN.

Wednesday 30th March
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p m.

"Sorrows of Satan"

Marie Corelli's famous work.

Thursday 31st March
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"HOLY ORDERS"

Marie Corelli's Masterpiece.

Friday 1st April
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"MACBETH"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

presents

The Bandman Comedy Co.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-45

The War time Comedy in 3 acts:

"GENERAL POST."

By Harold J. Jerry

Record run at the Hay Market Theatre, London.

Wednesday 30th at 9-45 p. m.

The Successful Romantic play in four nights

"THE MIDNIGHT WEDDING."

By Walter Howard

Author of the (STORY OF THE ROSARY)

Thursday 31st at 9-45 p. m.

The Criterion Theatre, London great success

"LORD RICHARD IN THE PANTRY"

CYRIL MAUDE great success

Friday 1st April at 9-45 p m.

The great success of modern times

"ROMANCE."

BY EDWARD SHELDOM

THE PLAY THAT CROWDED THE LYRIC THEATRE, London for three years.

Saturday 2nd April at 9-45p, m.

GRAND VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME

including, the world famed sketch

"THE MONKEY'S PAW"

by W. W. JACOBS.

and

"DUDS"

A Comedy Sketch By J. Oliver Twiss.

Saturday 2nd April at 5 p. m.

SPECIAL Reduced Price Matinee

The company's recent success

"THE MIDNIGHT WEDDING"

BY WALTER HOWARD

Author of

"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"

Night:—Prices: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1.
Matinee „ Rs. 3, 2, 1, & ans. 8.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.

CINEMA PROGRAMME.

at 6-30 p. m. daily

REMARKABLE PICTVRE IN 6 PARTS.

"THE LONG LANE'S TURNING"

An interesting story of a lawyer who succumbed to a momentary desire for drink with consequences so disastrous as are seen in this film.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!!

Prices:—Rs, 1-8; Re. 1; annas 8 and 4; (seats in side Boxes Rs. 2;) (Dress circle Boxes Rs. 5; each)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

THE GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE TALLOW MERCHANTS.
THE AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 30 TONS OF TALLOW.

By the order of Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors for the Sizing Materials Co., Ltd., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. in pursuant to the decree made on the 15th instant in the Suit No. 3248 of 1920, The Sizing Materials Co., Ltd. vs. Robinson Hammond and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Byculla, Sankli Street, opposite Byculla Fire Brigade in the godown of Sizing Material Co., Ltd., the following:—

30 tons (about) Tallow.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 29th March, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furnitures, such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, armed and armless chairs, mirror door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, cupboards, bookstands, etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following Insolvents:

(1) Re. Insolvent Kedarnath Kishanchand—one safe with stand, mehta box, electric table fan.

(2) Re. Insolvent Lakhamshi Damjee & Co.—chairs, cupboards, table, cabinet, lemon oil tins, office clock, chairs, roll top, desk, etc.

(3) Re. Insolvent J. J. Wilkinsons.—Trunk, books, photo frames, bottles, toys, suit case, etc.

(4) Re. Kaduri Ibrahim Hillali's—one rice horse called "Gold Cup."

By order of the office concerned:—
One case metal buttons.

By order of the manufacturers:—
15 cases enamelware such as basins, bawls, rice plates, tumblers, etc.

By order of the parties concerned:—
200 pieces Long Cloth No. 84000 and 85000.
150 pieces White Nensukh No. 2341 to 43.
4 bales Check.
1 bale coloured Mulmul.
1 bale Woollen Blankets.
3 pieces Satin Drill.
10 cases assorted Biscuits.

Property of Lieut.-Col. A. Colman and Col. A. C. Watson:—
4 trunks of clothes and one bundle of clothes.
One Bay Waler horse, 8 years of age, heights 15½.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of the Very Valuable and Artistic Household Furniture by well-known makers, File Cabinets, Roll Top Tables, Electro-Platedware, Silverware, Crockery, Rich Glassware, etc.

Under instructions from Lieut.-Col. C. F. Bishop, R. G. A., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th March, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at 40, Colaba (opposite War Hospital, Women's Ward), corner of MacDougal Road, the following consisting of rich drawing room suites, cabinets, teak and blackwood arm chairs, easy chair, washing tables, plain almyrahs, mirror door almyrahs, wardrobes, single and double beds, very rich and old choicest Chinese vases, jars, electro-platedwares, rich venetian glassware, silverware, roll top table, cheval glass, file cabinet, roll top table, etc., etc.

The furniture is opened for view.

UCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND A PROPERTY AT KHUMBALA ROAD, SITUATED NEAR RUPPA VILLA.

Under instructions from the party concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 3rd April 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the property hereunder described:—

Particulars of the property:—

All the piece of parcel of land or ground of freehold tenure together with dwelling houses standing thereon and containing by admeasurement about 980 square yards or thereabout and bounded on the North by Sheth Naorojee N. Wadia's property on the South by Sheth Darabshah, B. Dubash's property on East by Khumbala Hill Road on West by the Petit Sanatorium.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KALA CHOWKY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Unwala Phirojshaw and Papa, Solicitors for Goostad Khodadad Irani in pursuant to the decree made on the 12th February, 1921, in suit No. 3096 of 1920, Goostad Khodadad Irani vs. Hajee Ismail Hajee Yusuf, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned valuable property on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser the said Hajee Ismail Yusuf, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of March, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, situate at Kala Chauki Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 870 8/9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. , New Nos. . Old Survey No. , New Survey No. 2508, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward F No. 1071, 10, 10A and 10B, Street No. 31, 31, and 31 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., on or towards the West by the property of Mahomed Marloo on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of the said Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and on or towards the South by the said Kala Chawki Road, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the Vendor.

For further particulars of sale, apply to Messrs. Unwala Pirojshaw and Papa, Solicitors, at their Office 48, Medows Street, or the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS.

On FRIDAY, the 1st April, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned:—

One "Dodge" Motor Car No. 5679 with American Bosch Magneto, Zenith Carburator, four cylinders, 17 to 24 H.P. and ran about 3,500 miles.

One "Sharron" Motor Car, 5 seater, Bosch Magneto, H.P. 12, and new tube, tyre.

One "Belsize" English Motor Car, 4 cylinders.

Also by order of the mortgagee Seth Maganlal Kallianji and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. G. G. Coperkar:—

One "Clement Bayard" Motor Car, French make, 4 cylinders, 15 to 20 H.P.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th March, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, APOLLO STREET FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 168 BALES YARN.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th day of March 1921 at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Maganlal Parbhudass' shop on the corner of Kolsa Moholla, Tamba Kanta, Pydhownie, by order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Messrs. Maganlal Parbhudas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Gordhandas Nathalal.

168 bales each 400 lbs. Madhavrao Sindhia alias Sun Mills Yarn No. 20½.

Terms:—Deposit of 25 per cent. and delivery within four days.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES NET ALLOVERS DAMAGED BY FRESH WATER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of March, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street Fort, on account of the Insurance Co. concerned:—

Ex. S. S. "Clan Stuart."

1242—No. 345/7—3 cases—147 pieces net allovers damaged by fresh water.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th March, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEER.
Telephone No. 4927.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO TRADERS, TAILORS AND MERCHANTS.
AUCTION SALE OF 20 NEW SINGER'S HAND-SEWING MACHINES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, a newly arrived consignment of:—

20 Singer's New Hand-Sewing Machines, in convenient lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th March, 1921.

WANTED AGENTS

Gentleman who can command a decent business are recommended to apply to the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
LIBERAL TERMS AND EVERY FACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

ELIXIR EAUGODIN,

THE WORLD'S GREATEST TONIC.

Sensational Review by the Press in France.

LE TEMPS.

The ELIXIR GODINEAU is now constantly talked of by the press, it is the constant subject of their articles and the talk of town and country: it is a first class strengthening and restoring tonic of miraculous power.

L'AUTORITE.

The marvellous properties of the ELIXIR GODINEAU having been duly proved by various experiments, this powerful specific is now universally recommended as the best remedy against anaemia, tuberculosis and all cases of exhaustion of the organic system in general.

LE FIGARO.

To make gold, and find out the secret of ever-lasting youth; such were the two problems which alchemists had tried to solve. The progress of science has shown the uselessness of the first, but it facilitated, on the other hand, the working out of the second.

Following out the eminent professor's theories a Paris chemist of high standing, with the assistance of eminent practitioners, has prepared the Elixir bearing his name the ELIXIR GODINEAU, the effects of which are surprising.

LE MOT D'ORDRE.

Several truly marvellous cures effected by the ELIXIR GODINEAU, and which have been echoed far and wide, have given this specific universal popularity. Henceforth anaemia, rachitis, paralysis, senile degeneration will cease to exist. The ELIXIR GODINEAU rapidly suppresses all these affections produced by partial or general exhaustion of the organic system.

L'EVENEMENT.

The fairy tale of the fountain of youth is now a true and real fact; old age still scatters a few wrinkles on the face, a few snowy flakes in the hair, but it can no longer chill the hearts of men to whom the high-mettled spiritness of a youth of twenty years of age, is restored by the ELIXIR GODINEAU, one of the valuable conquests of modern science.

L'ECHO DE PARIS.

The great success of the ELIXIR GODINEAU increases from day to-day, and is fully justified. This powerful specific restores health and vigor, every day to numberless invalids whose cure was despaired of All weakened or debilitated organic systems are speedily strengthened after treatment with the ELIXIR GODINEAU, the effect of which is as sure as it is rapid.

Sole Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon.

MADON SONS & CO.

CHEMISTS,
(Original Madon's), Crawford Market Bombay.

Price per bottle Rs. 14. Course of 3 bottles Rs. 40.

PACKING FREE. TRANSIT CHARGES EXTRA.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

Liverpool, 24th March 1921

		Bale.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool,	—	6,900
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—	—
" " Sales of East Indian	—	359
" " Imports	—	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Egyptian F G F Spot	—	8 80
Sakels	—	17 50
New York, 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	— noon call	
New Orleans 10 a. m.	May	12 63
	July	13 06
	Oct.	13 52
	May.	12 13
	July	12 51

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 24th March, 1921

Months	To-days Prices
Mar	8 19
Apl	8 20
May	8 35
June	8 39
July	8 49
Aug	8 59
Sep	8 60
Oct	8 62
Nov	8 65
Dec	8 67
Jan	8 69
Feb	8 72

Tone:—Steady

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 24th March, 1921

Day's Receipt at all U. S. Ports	8,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—
" " to Continent	70.00
Futures at New York May	12.42
Futures at New York July	12 84
" " Oct	13.30
Spot Cotton at New York	12.66
" " Orleans	11.69
Future at New Orleans May.	11.95
" " July	12.35
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality,	6 3/8
Demand Bills	391.25
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99.1/2
" " Foreign	57.1/4

Cotton Coffee Closed Saturday.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, 24th March, 1921

M.G. Bengal Good	4 35
" " Fully Good	4.85
" " Fine	5.10
Bhownuggar, Good	—
" Fully Good Fine	—
No. 1 Oomra Good	5.35
" Fully Good	5.80
" Fine	6.10
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	—
" " Fine	—
" Broach Good	6 65
" " Fully Good	6.90
" " Fine	7 15
" Surate, Good	4.23
" " Fully Good	4.73
" " Fine	4.98

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 24th March, 1921

Months	To-day's prices
Mar.	15/75
April	15 75
May	15/75
June	15/75
July	15/75
Aug.	15/85
Sept.	15 95
Oct.	16/05
Nov	16/10

SEEDS.

London, 22nd March 1921

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real sold m/a Sellers — —	£17
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship m/a— —	£18
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship m/a quoted —	£14 1/4
TONE OF RAPESEED:—Steady but Inactive	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship m/a Inactive —	£19
TONE OF LINSEED:—	
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) m/a Quoted— —	£15 1/4
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) m/a Sellers	£9 1 2
TORIA RAPESEED.—m/a Sellers	£18

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£69
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£69 1/2
Copper Braziers	£114
Yellow Metal	£10
Hard Spelter	£20
Corrugated Sheets	£27

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris — Francs £56 40

WAR LOANS.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	71 5/8
Victory Bonds 4%	77 5/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	87 1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	48 1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	35
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	56 1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	48 14/

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May	11 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar.	1/0 1/4

Tone:—Steady Quiet

Rentes 3%	58 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/8
" 2 months hence	32 7/8
Quiet Closed until Tuesday.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate	7
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 1/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	61/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 28th March, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded at Ambala but have cleared elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is nearly normal. A duststorm has occurred at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect except at Allahabad. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is lower than usual at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual except at Bikaner, where humidity is in excess. Day temperature is slightly higher than usual except at Jacobabad where it is below normal; night temperature is lower than usual at Bikaner. Duststorms have occurred at Jodhpur and Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj and Indore, is nearly normal at Dwarka and Neemuch and is in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is higher than usual at most stations; night temperature is above normal at Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is slightly above the average; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in east Hyderabad and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Belgaum and in defect in the north Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Day temperature is nearly normal in the south Bombay Deccan and above the average elsewhere; night temperature is higher than usual at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—No rain is reported. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Madras, east Hyderabad and on the west coast of the Peninsula but have cleared over Baluchistan and the north and the southwest Punjab. The sea is reported as rough from Fasni and a few duststorms have occurred in Baluchistan, upper Sind, west Rajputana and the north Punjab.

Forecast.—No large change is likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 27th March 1921.

A western disturbance has caused a few light falls of rain in Baluchistan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, 28th MARCH 1921.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall: Departure from normal to date
[illegible]	82.1	63.0	72	—	0.06	—3.87
Do. ( )	83.6	74.0	71	—	0.17	—3.42
Jask						
Do. ( )	80.9	56.6	35	—	0.06	—1.46
Muskat						
Do. (18th)	81.5	48.0	46	—	2.64	—5.30
PUNJAB—						
Multan	89.3	51.9	34	—	0.01	—3.28
Rawalpindi	[illegible]	[illegible]	26	—	0.11	—1.73
Lahore	[illegible]	[illegible]	26	—	3.36	—1.81
Hissar	[illegible]	[illegible]	26	—	1.33	—1.57
Ambala	[illegible]	[illegible]	23	—	1.56	—0.22
Delhi	[illegible]	[illegible]	32	—	1.28	—1.02
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	[illegible]	[illegible]	36	—	3.36	1.62
Mainpuri	[illegible]	[illegible]	41	—	2.01	—0.36
Jhansi	101	[illegible]	35	—	2.04	+0.15
Cawnpore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0	+1.60
Allahabad	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	—	0.28	—1.21
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	—	0.22	—1.11
Karachi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0.49	—1.33
Ajmer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0.88	0.67
Jaipur	[illegible]	[illegible]	74	—	0	1.13
Kotah	[illegible]	[illegible]	65	—	0	0.48
Mount Abu	[illegible]	[illegible]	59	—	0	—0.73
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	80	[illegible]	57	—		—0.44
Dwarka	[illegible]	[illegible]	29	—	0	—0.46
Veraval	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0	—0.57
Rajkot	[illegible]	[illegible]	32	—	0	—0.34
Bhavnagar Para	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0.07	—0.32
Surat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0	—0.52
Ahmedabad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	0	—0.77
Deesa	[illegible]	[illegible]	27	—	0.06	—0.66
Neemuch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—1 [illegible]
Indore	86	[illegible]	31	—	1 [illegible]	—1.37
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	100	[illegible]	36	—	[illegible]	1.64
Saugor	101	[illegible]	25	—	[illegible]	0.60
Hoshangabad	104	[illegible]	20	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Khandwa	104	[illegible]	17	—	[illegible]	—1.89
Akola	104	[illegible]	26	—	[illegible]	2.22
Amraoti	100	[illegible]	30	—	[illegible]	2.01
Nagpur	104	[illegible]	75	—	[illegible]	0.03
[illegible]	99	[illegible]	65	—	2.20	0.66
Raipur	80	[illegible]	70	—	[illegible]	+0.95
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86	[illegible]	81	—	0	—1.09
Ratnagiri	86	74.0	82	—	0.15	—2.04
Marmagoa	101	61	24	—	0	1.09
Karwar	90	68	43	—	0	2.04
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	97	72	23	—	0.12	1.09
Ahmednagar	100	72	29	—	0.08	1.35
Poona	100	66	26	—	0	1.17
Sholapur	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	—	0.82	1.65
Bijapur	100	67	20	—	0	1.46
Belgaum	[illegible]	[illegible]	24	—	0.30	1.30
Aurangabad	[illegible]	[illegible]	70	—	0.07	1.47
[illegible]	93	[illegible]	85	—	0.77	1.40
[illegible]	90	[illegible]	73	—		2.05
[illegible]						
[illegible]	92	[illegible]	87	—	8.31	+7.30
[illegible]	89	[illegible]	83	—	16.27	+1.71
[illegible]	96	[illegible]	32	—	29.56	+0.37
[illegible]	104	[illegible]	60	—	1.72	+2.51
[illegible]						
[illegible]	104	[illegible]	81	—	0.38	—5.21
Bellary	90	[illegible]	73	—	3.10	—2.18
[illegible]	96	[illegible]	62	—	35.97	—1.93
Madras	99	[illegible]	71	—	3.50	+15.11
Bangalore	100	[illegible]	71	—	11.38	—0.49
[illegible]	89	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	27.61	+5.46
[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	66.40	+18.36
[illegible]		75.0				+36.11

Interest day to day loans	6
" 7 day Market loans	5 1/2

Holidays until Tuesday.

WHEAT.

London, 24th Mar. 1921

ROZARIO SANTA—FE—62 1/2 lbs	£72/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2	£72-6
AUSTRALIAN	£85 Quoted
KARACHI BARLEY	£70
WHEAT Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs C I F Argentine	£73

SHARES.

London, 24th March, 1921

Chartered Bank	£15
Hongkong Bank	£95
National Bank	£37

"That's splendid. I told you 'Wincarnis' would do you good."

'Wincarnis' affords satisfaction both to those who recommend it and to those who take it. Those who recommend it, *see* the effect—those who take it, *feel* the benefit.

Why 'Wincarnis' gives renewed health to those who are

Weak, Anæmic, Nervous or Run-down.

The unique value of 'Wincarnis' is due to its *four-fold* power in promoting renewed strength and vitality.

Because 'Wincarnis' is a Tonic, a Restorative, a Blood-builder, and a Nerve strengthener—all combined in one rich, delicious, health-giving preparation.

And it is this four-fold power that enables 'Wincarnis' to promote *new* strength, *new* rich, red blood, *new* nerve force and *new* vitality.

Is it any cause for wonder that the popularity of 'Wincarnis' increases year by year?

Is it at all surprising that over 10,000 Doctors recommend it?

And is it not the best of reasons why you should take 'Wincarnis' if you are Weak, or Anæmic, or Nervous, or Run-down, or striving to regain strength after an exhausting illness?

Don't continue to suffer needlessly. Take advantage of the four-fold power of 'Wincarnis' and thus enjoy the vigorous health which comes from rich, red blood, strong steady nerves, and abundant vitality.

But be *sure* you get 'Wincarnis.'

If you want to get well—*shun substitutes.*

WINCARNIS

"The Wine of Life."

Can be obtained of all Druggists, Stores, Bazaars, &c.

Made in England by

COLEMAN & CO., LTD., Wincarnis Works, Norwich, Eng.

Pain in the back

is often of a most violent character, and yet it is surprising how quickly it disappears when Sloan's Liniment is used. Sloan's Liniment goes right to the seat of the pain—without rubbing—and gives quick relief. Don't suffer those excruciating pains any longer—get a bottle of Sloan's to-day.

"Like a Knife Stab"

Mrs. Withall, Gatwick Shalford, Godalming, writes:—"I had a pain in my back, just like a knife stab, and it left me helpless. I went into hospital from May to November, and was turned out incurable. People used to say it was all over with me. Sloan's Liniment was given to me to ease the pain, and I am now able to do all my own work. Everyone say it is a wonderful cure."

NO RUBBING REQUIRED

Sloan's Liniment is the most efficacious remedy for pain. It Quickly relieves the pain of RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, SPRAINS, etc.

Sold by all Chemists and Bazaars.

Representatives for India:—MULLER & PHIPPS (India), Ltd., 14-16 Green St., Bombay: 21 Old Court House St., Calcutta: and Branches.

Sloan's Liniment
"KILLS PAIN"

Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

It is hereby notified that the Directors of the above Company have resolved to waive the condition inserted in their policies since February 1918, and in certain of their policies prior to that date, providing for a reduction in the Sum Assured in the event of the life Assured engaging in warlike operations. This waiver applies only to persons who have not been engaged in such operations and have not been in the regular Army or Navy, or if they have been so engaged, or have been in the regular Army or Navy, have now returned to civil life.

The clause in question will not be inserted in future in policies on the lives of civilians who have no present intention of engaging in Military operations.

Correspondence

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side only.

REFLECTIONS ON THE PRESENT CRISIS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Indian Imperial Budget for 1921-22 shows a deficit of about 19 crores. A number of former Indian National Congress leaders have got into office, yet none of them seems satisfied unless he gets the full salary drawn by Europeans in the like position. Thus the teachings of lamented leaders like the late Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, and, among those still happily with us, Sir D. E. Wacha, are thrown to the winds. And why? These Indian bureaucrats, like the European bureaucrats, talk now about prestige and dignity. Now is the time for these new Indian Councillors and Ministers to practise what they preached when they were out of office. I personally have had a great regard for them all from the time when they put themselves forward as the champions of poverty-stricken India. India will judge them by their actions now. The late Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji always contended that the Europeanised Indian administration was top-heavy, that already poverty-stricken India was being drained every year of £40,000,000, and that all the departments of administration needed to be run more cheaply, which could only be done through educated Indian agency. If the educated Indian agency does not relax its hold on the emoluments of the European there is no hope left of India's salvation. It is a case of six of one and half a dozen of the other: I humbly suggest that the new Ministers and Councillors should be content with two-thirds of their present salaries. They may not thereby save much money for the country, but the sacrifice will be remembered by poor India. It is time that Indians saw the folly of their claiming salaries which were never intended for men living in their own country. It was not the money-saving only that appealed to Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji. He impressed upon the British authorities that the experience gained by the various services at great expense to India was taken out of the country for ever; which constituted a much greater loss.

2. The raising of the postal rate is a retrogressive measure which should be opposed. The late Sir J. Henniker Heaton's fight for lower postal rates will never be forgotten in the mother of Parliaments.

3. As for military expenditure, until the British authorities trust India more, there is very little hope of its reduction, India must always guard her frontiers vigilantly.

4. India can gain more than three crores of rupees a year by the State management of railways with more Indian instead of European officials. Here too, not only money but experience goes out of the country, under the present system. In this connection I request my readers to study carefully the writings of Sir D. E. Wacha and Mr. Doraiswami's articles on Railway matters in the "Bombay Chronicle" (Mofussil Edition) of January 7, 12, 18, 21 and 26 and February 2, 1921.

I hope the veteran Sir D. E. Wacha will again take up the cudgels on behalf of poor India, uninfluenced by smiles or frowns of the officials, and expose the Government way of putting before the public their sacred trust to economise every single pie where Railway administration is concerned.

5. My own knowledge is against the official statement that cattle have increased and that the disastrous loss during the 1900 famine and the following lean years has ever been made good by nature.

6. If India is ever to be secured from recurring famines, we must have more irrigation reservoirs and canals. The water of every south-west monsoon, now running to waste, must be preserved against dry seasons. Retrenchment and economy should be the order of the day.—Yours, etc.,

A PARSI.

W. I. T. C. RACING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Last year you did me the honour of publishing some of my impressions of the turf in Western India, which I understand proved to be very interesting to your sporting readers. After the interesting retrospect of your racing correspondent and after another year's experience of Turf matters in Bombay and Poona, I beg to request the privilege of giving your readers some further impressions of a "New Corner."

First of all I would like to say that in my opinion the comments that have appeared in the "Advocate" and the "Chronicle" on racing matters are surely worthy of even some scant consideration by the W. I. T. C. The chief points to which attention may be drawn are:—

1. An electric clock which now should be obtainable from somewhere.
2. Abolition of the 5-furlong straight course which is most unpopular.
3. Introduction of electric fans in the Grand Stands for use on hot and muggy days.
4. Better framing of races.
5. The reintroduction of some handicap races for the third class Arabs and a few Arab races open to all Arabs as done before.
6. Some more reasonable method of classifying horses than now exists.
7. Some official check by competent hands on reckless or careless handicapping.
8. The fixing of the winning post to some more popular position.
9. Reserving of some small space for "Owners only" in the Grand Stand.
10. The selection of Stewards of recognized merit and ability to restore confidence in case of any decisions that may be arrived at by them.
11. The necessity of a Court Judge or similar legal luminary sitting as one of the Stewards in all important enquiry cases where a warn-off or suspension is likely.
12. The right granted to all under trial of being represented by counsel if they so desire, and all evidence taken during a trial to be noted down in writing and not such only as the Club writer may feel disposed to do.
13. That Stewards should never forget that on their deliberations very often depends the livelihood of a man and his dependants.
14. Owners or trainers to have the right to invite attention to what they consider an incorrect handicapping of their horses, without incurring the wrath, subsequent disfavour and probable annihilation at the hands of the powers that be.
15. Any attempt at abuse of power by Stewards or officials should be put down firmly by the Club.
16. All known bucket-shop owners should be refused admission to the Turf Club enclosures and owners, trainers and jockeys should be severely cautioned against betting with any such at any time.
17. That about a dozen licensed bookmakers should be sanctioned after careful selection, so as to secure the least objectionable of the fraternity.
18. Jockeys should not be granted licenses when their weights for flat races exceed 8-10; as it is ridiculous to find, say a Longhurst not being able to carry 9-3 on "Goodstar" and that at the fag end of a season, without carrying over-weight.
19. That the trainers' list should be carefully revised and some licenses cancelled as there is no doubt, there is much "stuff" there requiring removal, and further great care should be exercised before granting a license to all and sundry applicants regardless of qualifications, etc.
20. Trainers should be made to realize that owners deserve some consideration at their hands and that because horses are entrusted to their care they cannot do as they please with their equine charges to suit their own ends.

As matters stand, trainers are most omnipotent and independent here, while owners are powerless because redress is difficult and vengeance assured if any attempt be made to check their greed. At present many trainers consider the owners as the persons who must of course pay everything and there their interests in their horses begin and cease; the rest is the affair of the trainer who gets all the advantages of the game. The Turf Club might with advantage exercise a little control on trainers' bills which are often-times a scandal in profiteering, i.e., tax them.

21. As regards jockeys, the Turf Club might also with advantage check the unhealthy greed of this fraternity, as a few successes generally convert most of them into greedy Shylocks, and owners are thus compelled, if they wish to win a race or to recoup some of their expenses or losses to submit to almost any demand. This refers chiefly to owners without retained jockeys.

22. The duties of the Stipendiary Stewards should be less vague than at present and independent and reliable men should as usual be appointed to the posts.

23. A few well-informed and reliable critics might also be selected by the Club and their views submitted to the Secretary as private and confidential.

24. The personnel of the Executive might be composed of the following persons who in my opinion would inspire confidence:—

Stewards, say—(1) Justice Marten, (2) General Marshall, (3) Colonel Hunt, (4) Colonel Peacock, (5) Hajee Suleman A. Wahed.

Stewards of the Meeting—(1) Mr. W. P. Pechey, (2) Mr. C. Critchley.

Stipendiary Stewards—(1) Mr. J. Reynolds, (2) Colonel Lane.

Yours, etc.,

"A NEW-COMER."

IS IT NEUTRALITY?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Reuter informs us to-day, that the British are going to observe "strict neutrality in the present Turco-Greek hostilities." Then, Sir, what is the meaning of inviting Greek, Turkish and Indian Delegations to London? What is the status of the League of Nations or of the Peace Conference? Are the Allies arranging a show to exhibit their *bona fides*? Or are they feeling the pulse of Islamic representatives? Or are they biding their time for some pre-meditated plans? What is it, Sir? Can the Allies assert, that they have no power to check the Greek advance? Are they not enforcing treaty terms on Germany? Have they not taken military action in that connection? Why, Sir, a British or a French squadron in Greek waters can stay the Greek offensive immediately. Are not the Allies morally bound to stop this Greek invasion? How can Britain conscientiously proclaim neutrality

(1) When British troops are still occupying Constantinople?

(2) When British warships are still cruising the Black Sea?

(3) When British officers control Turkish Finance?

(4) And when British occupation, power and influence are shutting off European Turkey from Asiatic Turkey?

(5) When the Angora Government has no base, headquarters or outsiders to help them, save the Soviets; and when Greece is quite free to draw her supplies from all sides?

(6) Can the British occupation and British blockade be regarded as "Britain's strict neutrality"? No. Certainly not.

Sir, it is high time, that the Government of India moved in the matter on behalf of Islam and of India. It is equally necessary for the Moslems and Indians to speak out their mind freely and fully, as their silence has been misunderstood and misinterpreted by interested parties. If Britain allows Greece to overrun Anatolia, and does not put a stop to this vicious violation of neutrality by the Greeks, no amount of sweet assurances and pleasant platitudes will appease the people of India; and all their efforts at stage-managing will prove futile in the end. Is British statesmanship so dense or narrow-minded as to miss this capital chance of settling the Eastern Peace? May some Guardian Angel save Britain from the pitfalls of Churchianity, of autocracy, of self-superiority and of the degraded diplomacy of the day!—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

BACK TO INDIANISM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Darwin's theory "The survival of the fittest is nothing else, but a Rakshasha theory or the theory of unreasoning animals. Its application, its insinuation of the superiority of one race over another, its total repudiation of all religious canons, its materialistic teaching that, that nation is only the fittest to survive which is armed with the superior brute force just as a lion on account of his strength and ferocious courage is the king of the animals its laughable idea of the descent of *man the rational reasoning creature* from a monkey, because he resembles a human being outwardly, and finally its utter repudiation of all religious dogmas that man is not the product of gradual evolution, but the highest handicraft of an all-wise creator, and the vicegerent of God on earth, has been the cause of all this unprecedented unparalleled and unheard of misery of the world in this century of science and pre-eminent civilization. It has brought into this world nothing but misery, chaos, brutality, exploitation of weaker nations, utter disregard of all religious precepts and injunctions, and a callousness towards suffering humanity, which even the annals of Attila and Chengis Khan cannot show. Sri Krishna taught mankind its duty without the thought of a reward, curbing of one's passions, elevation of the soul by contemplation of something higher than the good things of the world which are perishable and the immortality of the soul which cannot be burnt by fire drowned by water or killed by weapons. Buddha taught universal charity and summed up his creed in the brief dogma "Ahnisa parmodharma" not to injure any one is the best of religions. Jesus Christ proclaimed to a weary world the fatherhood of God and mercy to all repentant sinners. Mohammed denounced idolatory and preached the unity of God and tenderness towards the weak inasmuch as he severely castigated those who robbed widows and helpless orphans or who cut even green trees. Guru Nanak while reprobating those who worshipped numerous gods paid homage to one indivisible indestructible, endless, infinite Being who is Truth and proclaimed the salvation of the lowest through love, charity and hope. All these prophets and reformers left their legacy to a world which benefited greatly. After the Mahabharatta (great war) though the country was drained of its manhood, India still kept her commanding positions in arts, science and spirituality. Her men were brave truthful and honest. Burglary was unknown, and every one held his word more sacred than all the solemnly affirmed and attested treaties of ambassadors and responsible ministers of these civilized times and countries. Coming down to the Mohammedan period after the plundering expeditions of Mahmud of Ghizni and others, we find that Islam did not spread on account of the conquest of Shahabuddin Ghori, or the skill ferocity and generalship of Allauddin Khilji, but on account of the pure life and the impassioned preachings of Khawja Moinuddin Chishti, the self-denial and the rigorous austerity of the Saint of Peeran Kilear, and the intrepidity and the implicit faith of Nizamuddin Aulia, who was not afraid of the might of an emperor of Hindustan and who to his imperious command to quit Delhi had the laconic reply that Delhi was still far off. I am of opinion, and with due difference, I make bold to say, though I do not wish those who differ from me to share my opinion that the Muslim slave, Khilji, and other emperors of the earlier dynasties would have been driven out of India, if they had only their might and ruthlessness to rely upon, but it was the saintly character and lives of the holy men of Islam which consolidated the Muslim empire in India, and turned the Hindus the natural enemies of their faith into their *murids* and devoted followers. Notwithstanding the rigors of the caste-system of the latter day Hindus, the Hindus of the pure Vedic period were not so squeamish about crossing the seas beyond India or going to settle in other lands or marrying non-Hindu wives. The India of the Puranic period was neither a land of paupers nor a land of Dyerism and O'Dwyerism. If there were quarrels and wars they were between contending dynasties. The ryot ploughed his land, the trader did his business, the people at large were not the victims of civil wars, and if the dynasty of the Nandas was destroyed by the Machiavellian policy of Chanakya, and Chandragupta reigned instead the people at large shrugged up their shoulders and simply said the equivalent of the Persian proverb "Mara che azin kisse ke gav amad va khar raft" (What have we to do with the story of a bull taking the place of an ass).—Yours, etc.,

HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN.

28, Frere Road, Bombay.

TATA OIL MILLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This mill was started more than four years ago. No dividend has yet been declared. The old shares of Rs. 100 were eight months ago quoted at a premium of more than Rs. 500. Now they are at a discount of Rs. 10.

The intrinsic value of the shares of this mill can be guaged by the public and yet the Agents issued new shares recently at a premium of Rs. 200 collected on each share Rs. 120 by way of premium and application money and the shareholders have yet to pay Rs. 180 on each share.

The firm of Tata's is second to none in India for honest dealings and excellent management. And they owe the shareholders an explanation if they still consider the new shares worth premium. If not, they could do well to refund the same and also take the shareholders into their confidence by making a statement as to the true state of affairs of the Oil Mills Company.—Yours, etc.,

A SHAREHOLDER.

A QUERY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Associated Press report of the proceedings in the Legislative Assembly, published in your issue for the 21st March, reads:—"Mr. A. V. Ayyar, Financial Adviser, rose to invite attention of the House to the fact that, since the introduction of the Finance Bill on March 1st, enhanced customs duty was being collected, and if the Bill was not passed this month, Government would be obliged to refund seventy lakhs of rupees, already collected."

Now, Sir, may I ask whether imposition of any duty (in the present case enhanced customs duty) in anticipation of a Bill becoming Law, has legal sanction?

If not, is not it curious that such an anomaly should have escaped notice of the law-givers in the Assembly?

I fail to see why the Government should hasten to collect the enhanced customs duty with doubtful certainty and involve the bother of refunding the collections in case of the Bill failing to get through.—Yours, etc.,

B. G. A.

Kopergaon,
Dist. Ahmednagar.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you or any of your readers kindly let me know if there is an institute of Oxypathy at present in existence in India and if so what is its address. Before the war there used to be one in Calcutta, but it has not been heard of since.

An early reply will greatly oblige.—Yours, etc.,

V. P. VERMA.
E. A. C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay, 25th March, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m., 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.818 inches
Temperature of Air	80.8 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.8 "
Dew Point	66 0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.618 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0 6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86 9 "
Minimum do. do.	73.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	254 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	HIGH WATER			LOW WATER		
	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
		h. m.	ft. in.		h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	1st	m 4 38	23	1st	m,10 56	18 9
		34e	24 1	..	..	..

ASHTMA

OF 24 YEARS FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Hyderabad, Deccan.

To Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.
5, Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

Your wonderful specific for Asthma was bought from you by the request of JUSTICE Aziz Mirza, HIGH COURT JUDGE of H. H. the Nizam's Government. The Medicine was applied to the Justice's son and he was glad that no more relapse has been seen up to this time. Justice Aziz Mirza wants me to write to you about this. You may make use of this letter to make the public know that your medicine for Asthma works like CHARMS to the patients.

Yours faithfully,

KALI CH. CHATTERJI, F.R.A.S., F.R.H.S., F.R.C.F. (LONDON)

Dy. MAGISTRATE, Hyderabad (Deccan).

NOTE—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected. This is the best time for taking the specific. 5.

A HAPPY BABY MAKES A HAPPY MOTHER

From a photo of a Bonnie Glaxo Baby

Britain's Bonniest Babies

are GLAXO Babies!

Infant Welfare Centres have been formed all over Great Britain to help mothers rear better babies. An official government list recently published gives the addresses of 1,517 Centres. *Over 1,200 such Centres* are regularly purchasing sufficient Glaxo (nearly a quarter of a million pounds weight every month) to feed continuously *over 50,000 babies*—and this as the result of more than 12 years' experience under expert medical observation.

H.M. Government purchased nearly 10,000,000 lbs. weight of

Glaxo

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

during 1917-18 to ensure that Britain's Babies should be properly fed.

Can you have more substantial proof that Glaxo is the food for YOUR Baby?

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE
Through
Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Mother SEIGEL'S SYRUP

For nearly half a century, Mother Seigel's Syrup has been the reliable family medicine in hundreds of thousands of homes throughout the world, for the prevention and relief of stomach and liver troubles, and as a ready means of recovering and maintaining good health.

It is the cheapest and best remedy known for pains after eating, headaches, biliousness and constipation.

Mother Seigel's Syrup has a gentle tonic action upon the digestive organs—the stomach, liver, and bowels—toning and strengthening them so that they are able to do their work effectively and obtain from the food you eat all the nourishment requisite to keep you strong and vigorous. Test it yourself!

The Syrup is sold also in Tablet form . . .

BANISHES STOMACH & LIVER TROUBLES

Horlick's Malted Milk

For Office Workers

and indoor workers generally, HORLICK'S MALTED MILK is a boon. By helping nature to tone up the whole system, as it so thoroughly does, Horlick's helps to bring a clear mind on business detail—an essential thing in these competitive times.

Of all Stores and Bazaars in 3 sizes.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Annual Genl. Meeting of the B. P. Released Prisoners' Aid Society, Corporation Hall, 6 p.m., H. E. the Governor to preside.

Superscribed mails for China and Japan per the Tsushima Maru close at 11 a.m.

Second Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court begins, Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett presiding.

Bombay Art Society, Conversazione, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 30.

The Bombay Art Society's Exhibition at the Town Hall is open to the public from to-day.

Meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Parsi Central Association and Politic Committee, the Jamsetji Jijibhoy Institution, Hornby Road, 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Mar. 31.

Arrival of H. E. the Viceroy, Grant Road Station, in the morning.

Improvement Trust meeting, 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 1.

The s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind with outward mails expected to arrive in the evening.

Earl Reading arrives in Bombay Harbour.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 2.

Landing of Earl Reading Viceroy designate of India, Apollo Bunder, 7-30 a.m.

The s.s. Kalyan, with Homeward mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

Departure of Lord Chelmsford.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of this Society at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-day at the Bai Bhikhaiji Shapurji Bengalli Buildings for the Parsi Girls' Schools Association Fort School, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, by Professor Sankalchand Jethalal Shah, on "Dairy Chemistry." The lecture will be illustrated by experiments.

BOMBAY "G" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The election of seventeen members from this ward to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is fast approaching. Members of the Committee should send in the names of their nominees, duly propose and seconded to reach the District Congress Committee office before the 5th April 1921. The names of all the propose will be printed on the voting papers and the final voting will take place between and 9 p.m. on the 10th April, 1921.

CONSECRATION OF A TOWER OF SILENCE.

The consecration ceremony of the new Tower of Silence was performed at Ahmedabad on Sunday last, when about four thousand Zoroastrians, mostly of Gujerat and Bombay, took part in the function. After the Jashan ceremony was over, Sir Navroji Pestonji Vakil, President of the Ahmedabad Parsi Anjuman, made a short speech eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Ardeshar Wadia, the Secretary, who was presented with about two dozen shawls. Mr. Wadia then read the report.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Gandharva Natak Mandali staged benefit performance of the play "Ekach Peala" in aid of the Gokhale Education Society, last week, Mr. M. R. Jayakar presiding. After the first scene of the fourth Act, the president congratulated Mr. Kulkarni and his colleagues on their success in the field of education. He emphasised that the special feature in the education imparted by the Society had been teachnical education and the education of the backward classes. In this respect, the Society has been the pioneer in this city. He concluded by appealing to the public to help the Society. He then stated that the Company gave a donation of Rs. 725-12 to the funds of the Society.

THE WILSON COLLEGE.

BIBLE AGITATION.

The Hon. Secretaries of the Wilsonians' Bible Committee write to say:

Enquiries have been made of us by many Wilsonians as to whether we intend continuing the Bible agitation. It seems from their eager enquiries that several students are prepared to boycott the Wilson College from the coming June. For the benefit of such students as well as others we announce that we will not only take up the agitation soon but also we are determined to carry it through to its successful end in common with our other comrades who have left that College for the sake of their conscience.

Our Committee holds that the proper time for carrying on this agitation vigorously is the examination time of the different classes and the beginning of the coming term. It will not, therefore, be a wrong conclusion if the students and the general public think that we mean to conduct the movement with great force inspite of the preoccupations of many of us.

FATAL LIQUOR QUARREL.

SUSPECT COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

Before Mr. R. N. Athavle at the Girgaum Police Court Sub-Inspector Dere, charged Abdul Kader with causing the death of Mahomed Khan Ismailbhai on the 11th March. It was stated for the prosecution that the deceased was treated to drinks in a liquor shop by the accused, and afterwards they had a quarrel. They were, however, turned out of the shop and subsequently the accused dealt a blow on the deceased's head and ran away. The deceased died in the hospital the next morning. The Magistrate committed the case to the forthcoming Criminal Sessions, of the High Court.

A TAXI FATALITY.

MAHOMEDAN KILLED.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Aba Rayji, aged about 50, who was knocked down and injured by a motor car, and subsequently died in the J. J. Hospital. Nilkanth Ramchandra the driver of the car was present with his pleader Mr. P. N. Vijayaker. It was stated that Nilkanth drove his car at a speed of about 20 to 30 miles per hour and was proceeding along the Chowpathy Road towards Malabar Hill; he did not sound the horn and his car knocked down the deceased, the left mudguard striking him.

After hearing some further evidence the jury returned a verdict of death due to injuries sustained by the deceased having been knocked down by a taxi-car driven by Nilkanth Ramchandra More in a careless manner.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

POONA UNITED (1) BEAT SHROPSHIRE REGIMENT (0).

Play in connection with the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was resumed yesterday before a fairly large crowd of spectators on the Gymkhana ground. The contestants in the day's match were Poona United and King's Shropshire Light Infantry. The exhibition of hockey that resulted from the match was not of a very interesting description. It was expected at least in some quarters that the Poona team would emerge victorious from the fray by a good margin—but it was lucky for them that they were just able to snatch a victory by the extremely slender margin of one goal to nil. The Poona team was never able to establish a decided superiority at any stage in the game and though they saw more of the attack the extremely erratic shooting of their forwards within the circle prevented them from securing a good bag of goals. The military team was scarcely inferior to their successful opponents as far as could be judged from the display on the field. The backs on both sides played a good game—but Tunnicliffe the custodian of the Shropshire deserves special mention as he did yeoman services to his side by effecting many spectacular saves.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

The game scarcely deserves any detailed reporting. The attack was taken up by both the teams with rhythmic alternation had occasionally the spectators were treated to displays of vigorous defence, skilful stick work and splendid spoiling tactics by the defence of either sides. But as far as forward play was concerned the exhibition was remarkably low. Time and again the Poona United forwards threatened the Shropshire citadel—but many of the pretty passes from the wingers were not improved upon by the midfielders and consequently the teams had to change ends on level terms.

Play after the half-time was not distinguished by particularly aggressive tactics on the part of both packs of forwards and it was apprehended a pointless draw might eventuate. A stale-mate was averted by Nazareth the left winger securing a goal for the Poona United after nearly twenty minutes of play. The Shropshires tried hard to equalise—but when the end was announced the Poona team remained victorious by one goal to nil.

The teams were:—

POONA UNITED.

Kirkpatrick, goal; Symons, Douglas, full-backs; Dubois, Perry, Millard, half-backs; Nazareth, Aitken, Littlewood, Allen Mordecai, forwards.

SHROPSHIRE REGIMENT.

Pt. Tunnicliffe, goal; Cpl. Puttock, Pt. Lewis, full-backs; Pt. Jones, Sgt. Jarvis, Pt. Leighton, half-backs; Lt. Rees, Lt. Grover, Lt. Bettington, Lieut. Carter, Pt. Williams, forwards.

Umpires:—Major Brough and Mr. C. D'Souza.

TO DAY'S GAME.

5-30 p.m.—B.E.S. Old Boys v. Jubbulpore Railway.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA v. PARSEE CYCLISTS.

A friendly meeting between these two teams on the Gymkhana ground on Sunday resulted in a win for the home team by two goals to nil. The visitors, who were without many of their regular players, attacked at times but their shooting was deplorably erratic and they lost quite a good number of chances of scoring, the centre-forward being responsible in each case. The Gymkhana forwards showed improved form. Bertwistle as inside-right being seen to great advantage. The Gymkhana were the better team on the day's play and the game ended in a victory for them as stated.

INDIANISATION OF I. M. S.

DEBATE IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 28.

Practically the whole of the time of the Council on Saturday was taken up in discussing the demand for non-European education amounting to Rs. 1,40,72,542 and after a prolonged debate the demand was voted practically without any retrenchment. Here what members again were almost unanimous in demanding was the Indianisation of higher services.

To-day the Council was engaged for the most part in discussing the demand for Rs. 42 lakhs under the head "Medical." The theme of the speeches of non-official members was Indianising the higher services and doing away altogether with the I. M. S. and the substitution of an Indian Civil Medical Service. It was pointed out that I. M. S. officers came imbued with military ideas and did not take an abiding interest in the profession in this country. This statement was strongly repudiated by the members of the Government who pointed out that it was the Indian Medical Service that had sacrificed their health and pay during the war, and had done a great deal to build up the medical profession in this country. The medical demand was voted without any retrenchment.

The House then proceeded to discuss the demand under head of "Agriculture" to about 16 lakhs of rupees. Most of the expenditure objected to under this head was regarding the employment of new experts. The occasion was availed of for pressing the claims of Indians for the appointment as experts and the Minister-in-charge assured the House that steps had already been taken to do so and other qualifications being equal preference would be given invariably to Indians.

By far the most interesting subject on the agenda for the day was the intimation conveyed by the Finance Member who laid on the table a statement to the effect that the Governor had certified that the sum of two lakhs of rupees provided under "Forests" for new saw mills at Russeikondan to be worked by Parry and Co. for developing the resources of the Ganjam Agency forests which had been voted out by the House the other day was restored to the Budget as his Excellency was of opinion that the whole amount of 51 lakhs of rupees demanded under this head was necessary for forest development. This was the first instance in which the Governor has exercised his right of restoring expenditure which had been voted out by the majority of the House.

NAVAL AND ARMY BOXING TOURNAMENT.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL MEETING.

DISAPPOINTING BIG FIGHT.

But for the fact that the eagerly looked-forward contest between Sergeant Marsh and Stoker Arnold fell flat, the final meeting of the Naval and Army Boxing Tournament must be described as an unqualified success. The boxing was again of a high standard, the events were ushered in with the greatest promptitude and great credit is due to the organisers.

After the meeting prizes were presented by Colonel Cummins. Special prizes for the best winner and the best loser were awarded by a show of hands to Lance-Corporal Beal and Gunner Way respectively.

The final of the Fly Weight between Pte. Collins, S.W.B. and Pte. Seaby Beds and Herts was a well fought out contest. Pte. Collins had the advantage of reach but Pte. Seaby proved himself again a slocky little fighter and, scoring heavily in the third round, ran out winner on points.

Two Royal West Kents, Sergt. Perico and Pte. Thorogood contested the final of the Bantams. The fighting was of very poor quality consisting of a series of hits and clinches, the private eventually winning.

The Feather Weight Champion of India, Lance-Corporal Beal was next seen in a tussle with Private Townsend for the Final of the Feathers and won very easily, the referee stopping the fight in the third round to save Townsend (who fought most pluckily) from further punishment.

The Final of the Light Weights between Driver Robinson and Private Jones was shaping like a good contest when Driver Robinson, after being warned for hitting low, was disqualified for repeating the offence. The decision created an outburst from the gallery.

Next came a special six round contest between Corporal Flannery of the 2nd Lincolns and Bombardier Hayden of the 11th Battery R.F.A., resulting in Flannery knocking out Hayden in the fourth round.

Another special round contest between Sergeant Jones 1st Rifle Brigade and R. Willington, I.A.F., resulted in the latter knocking out Jones in the second round. Willington had a great advantage in reach.

The Final of the Welters was very well fought out between Gunner Smith and Driver Elliott and, after an extra one minute round, the verdict was given to Driver Elliott who boxed very prettily throughout.

The Middleweights final was practically a walk over for Reilly who had his man all ends up and eventually Garrett retired.

A DOUBTFUL DECISION.

To shouts of "Why did he die?" Sergeant Marsh and Stoker Arnold stepped into the ring to dispute the Heavy-Weight Final. The fight was disappointing from start to finish. There was a lot of clenching and in-fighting and Colonel Lavie had to utter several warnings but each time singled out Sergeant Marsh as the offender. There was the greatest doubt, however, who actually was responsible for the holding and when evenually Col. Lavie disqualified Marsh in the third round there was a general hubbub. The question will no doubt be greatly discussed and we shall hear conflicting opinions with interest.

The special six round contest between Lance-Cpl. Beal and Gunner Way was a great fight, Gunner Way putting up a thoroughly plucky fight against Beal's superior science. He was knocked out by a straight right in the fifth round and was accorded a great ovation when he left the ring for his plucky display.

RESULTS.

FINALS.

Fly Weights.—Pte. Seaby, Beds and Herts beat Pte. Collins, S.W.B.

Bantams.—Pte. Thorogood, R.W.K., beat Sergt. Perico, R.W.K.

Feathers.—L.-Cpl. Beal, 2nd East Kents beat Pte. Townsend, 1st R.W.K.

Lights.—Pte. Jones, 2nd Lincolns beat Driver Robinson, 18th Btty. R.F.A.

Special Six Rounds Contest.—Light Weights.—Corporal Flannery knocked out Bombardier Hayden.

Special Six Round Contest.—R. Willington, I.A.F., knocked out Sergeant Jones, 1st Rifle Brigade.

Final Welters.—Driver Elliott, 118th Bty., R.F.A. beat Gunner Smith, 9th R.G.A.

Final Middleweights.—L.-Bdr. Reilly beat L-Bdr. Garrett.

Heavy Weights Final.—Stoker Arnold beat Sergeant Marsh.

Special Six Round Contest.—High Weight.—L.-Cpl. Beal beat Gunner way.

TRANSFER OF ADEN TO COLONIAL OFFICE.

MR. BRAY'S REPLY IN COUNCIL.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 26.

At question time in the Council of State replying to Mr. Bhurgri, Mr. Denys Bray said:—"The question of transfer of Aden to the Colonial Office is under their consideration. Government would have welcomed an expression of the opinions of the Council of State and Legislative Assembly on the proposed transfer of Aden to the Colonial Office. I would remind the Hon. member that the proposal has long been a matter of common knowledge. It was, indeed, endorsed unanimously by the Aden Chamber of Commerce as far back as 19th January 1920, and it has been open to any hon. member to raise a discussion on it by means of a resolution at any stage in the session.

The whole question, including the future incidence of expenditure, is still under discussion and the correspondence cannot be laid on the table. At present it is essential to remember that the station of Aden is only one element in the problem. Aden is not merely a town in the development of which Indians have played a great part, and to which they contribute about a fourth of the population. It is a vital strategical point that requires a large garrison, and an important political centre, which involves complex relations with the Arab tribes in the Aden Protectorate and with the foreign Powers, with interest in the Red Sea. These military and political arrangements entail heavy expenditure and though the affairs of the Protectorate are shaped by international policy with which India has no direct concern the administration of Aden has been a serious burden on the Indian tax-payer.

OLD PROPOSAL.

The proposal to shift the responsibility for Aden from India was first mooted in 1861 and has been often raised since. Under the stress of the Great War, The old system finally broke down, the military operations were placed under the War Office, political control was transferred to the Foreign Office, only the parochial administration of the station of Aden itself was left with the Government of India. Such a division of control, justifiable as a war makeshift, involves a serious sacrifice of both efficiency and economy, and the present proposal is to relieve India of the whole of her responsibilities in this little corner of Southern Arabia. The Government of India hope to secure under it a substantial relief for the Indian tax-payer and to further the interests of the inhabitants of the Aden Settlement.

INDIAN INTERESTS WILL NOT SUFFER.

In their resolution of January, 1920, the Aden Chamber of Commerce expressed its earnest desire that Aden should be placed under the British Colonial Office which, it is believed, would be conducive to the expansion of Aden trade and to the welfare of its inhabitants. Unanimous though this resolution was, some of the Indians, who then associated themselves with it, are now protesting against the transfer, apprehensive apparently of some impairment of their interests under it. But the Government of India have throughout made it an absolute condition of their assent to the transfer that it shall in no way impair the interests and status of Indians, who shall receive precisely the same treatment as that accorded to the other subjects of His Majesty. This stipulation His Majesty's Government have accepted unreservedly.

COST OF THE DUKE'S VISIT.

REVISED ESTIMATE OF RS. 27 LAKHS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 26.

At today's meeting of the Assembly Mr. Hailey presented the following statement, showing the details of revised estimate, under head 47 miscellaneous of the cost of the visit of the Duke of Connaught:—(1) Cost of Officers and establishments in attendance on His Royal Highness and of His Royal Highness' tour, apart from the actual cost of transportation, Rs. 4,15640; (2) Transportation charges Rs. 4,00,723-3; (3) cost of accommodating and entertaining His Royal Highness in Delhi Rs. 5,82,431-4, (4) Cost of Ceremonies, etc. in Delhi camps Rs. 7,35,500, (5) Communication Rs. 2,67,000, (6) Water Supply Rs. 2,000,000; (7) Electric Lighting Rs. 4,40,000, Decorations Rs. 1,57,000; Public Functions Rs. 543000; Sanitation and Conservancy Rs. 140000; Tools and Plant Rs. 190,000; Establishment Rs.300000 Miscellaneous Rs. 1,48,500; total Rs. 45,18,794. Deduct anticipated savings under item 4 Rs. 3,65,794—net total Rs. 41,53,000.

The above is a gross estimate. Recoveries to the extent of Rs. 14,58,000 are expected to be made, ultimately reducing net cost to approximately Rs. 27,00,000. Most of these recoveries will be made under the first five items.

ALL-INDIA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

MATTERS TO BE DISCUSSED.

The All-India Khilafat Conference, which is going to be held at Meerut, on April 7, 8 and 9 is expected to be the most important, and a record gathering. Besides many other important matters, the following will be discussed: (1) Declaration of Indian Muslims about the terms proposed by the London Conference to the Turkish Delegates; (2) to decide about the repressive policy of the Government; (3) to consider about the extention of Non-Cooperation programme; (4) to decide the policy of Indian Muslims.

Considering the present circumstances, and the importance of matters involve it is expected that all the leaders will attend and put off other engagements. Delegate's fee is five rupees.

CONGRESS AND INDIAN LABOUR.

"LABOUR SHOULD WAKE UP."

MR. V. J. PATEL'S SPEECH.

Last evening Mr. V. J. Patel, in the course of a speech, at the Munji Sheth's Wadi, explained to a large audience of workmen as to how they could do their duty towards the National Congress. Mr. Ranchhodas Bhavan was in the chair.

MR. PATEL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Patel said his experience of many countries convinced him that mankind could be grouped under two heads viz, the workers and the employers. And though the number of former was larger than the latter, the former could hardly earn his bread after a full day's work while the employer was enjoying all comforts that a human being could wish for. The reason for all this was that the government of most of the countries now was in the hands of the employers and therefore, the look-out of all Governments has been to exploit the worker. There was none to look to the worker's interest. The worker has not the right even to a seat in the Municipal Corporation. So long as the worker could not have a voice in the Government, they could expect no happiness in the world.

LABOUR'S POWER RECOGNISED.

But the workers of other countries have now awakened and the capitalists of those countries have taken notice of it. Even Mr. Lloyd George had said openly and publicly that the British Government at present feared Labour more than it feared the Germans. It was therefore, time that the Indian worker should wake up. The Indian National Congress was fighting their cause. The National Congress was their Congress. At the Nagpur session, the Congress decided that it must do every thing to include among its delegates the bulk of the workers of the country, and with that view alone, Congress Committees have sprung up in every village and locality and its fees for membership have been reduced from Rs. 10 and Rs. 8 to four annas only. He besought them that they should respond to this call of the Congress and take part in it along with their employers.

CONGRESS BELONGS TO MASSES.

Congress was the right place from where they could dictate their terms effectively to their employees as well as to their rulers.

Every man knew his interest and the workers of India must not ignore their interests. One of the reasons of their denouncing the new Reform Scheme was that it did not give an adequate franchise to the worker and therefore now they must rise up and say that Swaraj was no Swaraj if it did not mean to be Swaraj for the entire nation of thirty-three crores. They must now speak out through the Congress that they did not want Swaraj which would afford opportunities to the millionaires to become multi-millionaires and the worker to become poorer and poorer every day.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The chairman then explained how they could enlist themselves as Congress men by paying four annas a year, and the whole audience showed willingness to join the Congress Committee immediately.

THE CODE OF ZOROASTER.

"NO ROOM FOR SELFISHNESS AND NARROW-MINDEDNESS."

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, March 22.

The Parsis of Surat celebrated the Jamshedji Navroj festival, on Monday last, at the Naginchand Institute, under the presidency of Mr. Jehangir Sanjana, secretary of the local Parsee Panchayat.

Mr. Manekji Patel of Bombay delivered an eloquent address in the sublime teachings of Zoroaster and their effects in the Parsi community. In the course of his address, among other things, Mr. Patel said that in its fundamental idea and essential spirit the Zoroastrian religion approximated wonderfully to those of the most advanced modern thought and gave the outline of a creed which met the practical wants of the present day, and reconciled the conflict between faith and science. In the sacred book of Zoroaster every man is called upon to take his part in the great battle between good and evil, and to engage himself constantly in works of universal benevolence, without regard to difference of caste, creed or nationality. In the ethical code of such a religion there could be no room for selfishness and narrow-mindedness. It was, therefore, pitiful to see certain Parsee journalists acting in an anti-Zoroastrian spirit, by recommending their Parsee readers to hold themselves aloof from all political movements tending to advance the cause of Indian Nationalism.

The lecture was followed by a "kirtan" given by Mr. E. R. Golwalla on the illustrious Parsee King Jamshed, and the inauguration by Mr. Sorabji Dossabhai Paymaster of a movement for building a "Parsi Home" in Surat, Rs. 2,500, being already promised by a Parsee gentleman. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

FIRST MAHARASTRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BASSEIN, March 28.

The Reception Committee of the First Maharashtra Provincial Conference unanimously elected Mr. Jamnadas Mehta as Chairman. The President's election takes place on the 10th April. Among those nominated are Mahatma Gandhi, Maulanas Mohamed Ali, Shaukat Ali, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Munjee, Messrs. Kelkar and Deshpande. The Conference is sitting in the first week of May. The public are requested not to rely on alarmist rumours about plague circulated by interested parties. Stray cases occur now and then only.

REPRESSION IN C. P.

POLITICAL MEETINGS PROHIBITED.

PARGANA CONFERENCES STOPPED.

(From a Correspondent.)

AKOLA, March 28.

Mr. Sorabji, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Basim has prohibited political meetings in Basim and Mangrul taluq of Akola District for one month under Section 144. Out of 8 Pargana Conferences in Basim taluqa arranged, four were successfully held; they were presided over by Mr. Paranjpe of Yeotmal and rest were stopped. People decided not to pay *baluta* voluntarily. The Revenue officers' attempt to induce villagers to pay it voluntarily have been frustrated. The orders were proclaimed at Kekatumra village, where more than 2,000 had assembled to attend the Conference just half an hour before the conference. Mr. Madhorao Aney, President-elect, left Basim for Akola.

This Magistrate has achieved already notoriety by issuing similar orders at Mangrul for one week and ordering prosecution for four Anti-Drink Volunteers under Section 107.

AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"THE NAUGHTY WIFE."

Last night the Bandman Comedy Company gave a performance of "The Naughty Wife", a play which has been a great success in London recently. Now th[illegible] Company has received all its pa[illegible] nalia, the hero and others were [illegible] dressed, Mr. Clive Woods as McKnig[illegible] well-dressed and decorated with a n[illegible] and so, it was believable that a s[illegible] man like Eloise Farrington could [illegible] love with him. Miss Beryl Barrack[illegible] Eloise was full of the sulky fire of a naughty wife. Mr. Twiss as Farrington is probably at his best, in all the plays that he ever appears in. Miss Violet Pratt was very good as Nora Gale. She almost makes you think that she is cut out for the parts of an adventurous widow, a *divorcee*, etc. The minor parts were also well acted by Miss Tina Gerald, Mr. David Keir, etc.

The play should end earlier and [illegible] till midnight. Why should it no[illegible] 9-30 p.m. sharp?

LONG LANE'S TURNING AT ROYAL [illegible] HOUSE.

Harry Sevier, a young lawyer had never lost a case in his short and brilliant career, and despite the evidence against "Paddy the Brick," a low-browed vicious-looking man, the lawyer was expected to win. But the black bottle in the cabinet of his office, instead of sharpening his faculties, had benumbed them. He made a poor impression and the prisoner was sente[illegible] six months in the penitentiary. [illegible] seemed dazed. Looking into the e[illegible] his client he saw there something t[illegible] him the man was innocent, and then [illegible] first time realized that drink al[illegible] caused him to send an innocent m[illegible] prison.

Echo Allen, daughter of Judge [illegible] Allen of another court, loved the [illegible] and dashing attorney, and watc[illegible] proceedings from the audience. [illegible] evening, at a dinner given in honour of Governor Eveland of the adjoining state, reference being made to Sevier's failure at the trial, Cameron Craig, who had become a power in politics and determined to marry Echo for her breeding and good family, inferred that Sevier was evidently too stimulated to handle the case properly. Echo caught the inference and was furious and when he led her to the veranda and proposed, the proud girl refused him with scorn, reminding him of his slur on Sevier. At this time Sevier stepped on to the veranda, having just arrived and overheard the conversation, confessed to Echo that the inference was true, begged her to still believe in him, and asked to be put on probation. Echo promised him he would find her unchanged if he kept his word.

Craig's company was involved in a lawsuit, the decision depended on Judge Allen. Craig having possessed som[illegible] about the love affairs of t[illegible] had accidentally fallen from [illegible] of his desk, threatens exp[illegible] decision went his way. [illegible] truth and resolves to sac[illegible] marry Craig in order to [illegible] breaks her engagement [illegible] starts for Craig's country [illegible] reading Echo's note decide[illegible] forget everything. Shavi[illegible] catches a train for Chicago[illegible] further he sees Echo ge[illegible] hears her direct the taxi-dr[illegible] to Craig's house and follo[illegible] The following day Judg[illegible] account of the affair, which [illegible] unidentified woman who had been at Craig's house during the shooting.

Sevier saves Governor Eveland from an attack by a convict while he was inspecting the prison, which act earned him a trusty position in the office. Noting the remarkable resemblance of an actor that was entertaining the prisoners Sevier donned his street clothes and escaped unsuspected. Within a few weeks Sevier looked his usual self having spent the time in his hunting lodge in the mountains. When he entered his club his friends announced his nomination for Governor. When Craig reads of the nomination he tries to expose him with the help of Paddy. On the evening when Echo entered her father's study to announce that Sevier was elected Craig and Paddy enter and expose Sevier as convict 727. Echo interposes and exposes that Craig was a blackmailer and that she witnessed Paddy firing the shot at Craig. Sevier admits that he was the convict that saved the Governor's life.

"The Long Lane's Turning" had come, and Sevier, taking Echo by the hand, stepped into the balcony to acknowledge the plaudits of the crowd who were acclaiming their new Governor.

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MANAGER,
"The Bombay Chronicle."
1st February, 1921.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, March 29, 1921.

CARTE BLANCHE.

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It is not difficult to understand why the official members as well as some of the "cooperators" in the Legislative Assembly were gravely offended by Mr. Jatkar's request for withdrawal of his motion demanding the stoppage of all repressive measures. Both the officials and "cooperators" had evidently jumped at the opportunity, which Mr. Jatkar's motion offered, of making a fresh declaration of their faith—and justifying their actions to the world—the officials anxious to secure a *carte blanche* from the Assembly for the campaign of repression inaugurated all over the country and the "cooperators" only too eager to "damn" the movement which is proving so disturbing to their digestion. The exasperation of both these parties at the prospect of being baulked of this fine opportunity for self-absolution, was, therefore, quite natural. Mr. Jatkar as well as Dr. Nandlal were anxious to draw an assurance from Government that the policy enunciated by the latter in their declarations of October and November last would not be departed from and that, as a proof of their willingness not to make any departure therefrom, they would cry a halt in the campaign of repression in progress in several provinces. Reading between the lines of Sir William's reply it is obvious that Government were unwilling to give any such assurance, because of the simple fact that they have now deliberately resolved to go back upon the assurances of October and November last, having themselves initiated the repressive campaign now in full swing.

In his reply Sir William Vincent, more anxious for the prestige of the Local Governments than for the moral justification of Government policy, took good care to indulge in his characteristic methods of controversy. He began with misrepresenting the aims and actions of the leaders of the Non-Cooperation movement. "Whenever there was a difference between employers and employees, between the landlords and the tenants," he said, "emissaries of Non-Cooperation fostered discontent and created unrest and disorder." There is a two-fold misrepresentation in this statement. First of all Sir William suppresses the fact that these differences between the classes concerned have causes of their own sufficient to create a spirit of discontent and unrest. Secondly, he suppresses the fact that whenever there has been disorder it has been due more to the provocative and rash methods of the authorities than to anything else, and that whenever the Non-Cooperationists have interfered with disputes of this character they have emphasised the need for non-violence and have, on several occasions, as Sir William himself knows, succeeded in averting mob violence. Then, of course, we had Sir William growin eloquent in contemplation of th "great trust" which the British Government had undertaken, to protec India. "The object of Non-Cooperation," he said, "was self-government but self-government connoted self-protection which India had not." Sir William Vincent had not sense enough to realise that if after "the sixty years of work in India" of the British (why only "sixty" years?) India was not able to protect herself, as he said, then there could not be a greater condemnation of the work of Britishers than this confession. Lastly, Sir William Vincent ended with the usual flattery of the members of the Assembly. "Since last year," he declared, "he had changed his attitude and, as commanded by His Majesty the King-Emperer, was as really anxious as all other Civil Service men were to fully cooperate to make the reforms a great success." And the hearts of the members of the Assembly who, like Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, "saw clear signs of an outburst of violence" and "thought the (Non-Cooperation) movement should be put down," melted at this touching confession of a man sincerely solicitous for the welfare of the unprotected masses, not to speak of "men of substance."

But let that pass. In their resolution of November last Government had held out a warning to "sane and moderate" Indians that unless they came forward to check the Non-Cooperation movement, Government would be obliged to abandon their policy of refraining from repression. Neither Sir William nor the other spokesmen of Government made it clear to the Assembly whether "sane and moderate" men had failed to come forward in the manner expected of them or whether Government still claimed that they were holding back their hand from repression. A plain statement from Sir William to this effect would have cleared the air much more than the long-winded and inchoate statement of "policy" in which he indulged. Some of our "Moderate" friends, who are charged with sitting on the fence, would, no doubt, also have welcomed a definite statement as to whether all that they and their colleagues had "done" to counter-act the Non-Cooperation movement satisfied the requirements of Government, and if so, whether there was any necessity for departure from the policy enunciated in October and November last. It would be futile, of course, to expect the mouth-pieces of the bureaucracy to admit at any stage of their campaign against the popular movement that they were engaged in repression. Hence the studious silence of Sir William and his official colleagues on the point whether repression is being or will be shortly resorted to. To the last the bureaucrats will go on contending that they are using only "legitimate" weapons in fighting the popular movement. For example, there is Sir William's assurance that no one is prosecuted for preaching temperance. In the face of the persecution of temperance reformers in Behar and Central Provinces such an assurance must appear a hollow mockery. If it is only those who preach violence that are prosecuted, why is Mr. Mohamed Ali, for example, gagged? Sir William's assurance that as yet only the ordinary law of the land is being utilised to put down the movement does not carry much consolation, for everyone knows that many of the "ordinary" laws of this land are sufficiently draconian and can be and are resorted to petty autocrats in a most arbitrary manner. Who does not know, for example, of the elasticity of section 121A, I. P. C., and section 144, C. P. C.? Here are a few particulars of the uses of the latter section made by the Behar Government during the last few weeks. In reply to an interpellation, it was officially admitted on Wednesday last, that "7 cases under section 144, and 19 cases under section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code are pending and 38 cases under section 144 and 9 cases under section 107 have been disposed of up to the 5th March. Notices under these sections had been served on 162 individuals. In addition in 7 of the above cases under section 144 the Criminal Procedure Code notices were directed to the public at large." Why need the authorities proceed beyond the confines of the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code to cope with the movement? It is not more powers that they stand in need of, but moral support from "sane and moderate" men for all that they have embarked upon. Fortunately for the Government of India, the members of the Assembly, though some of them felt some qualms of conscience, did not hesitate to give them *carte blanche*.

WANTED ACTION.

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It is time India gave an effective reply to the unscrupulous agitation that is being carried on in South and East Africa against her people. India has put up too long with the insults and ill-treatment heaped upon her children in the British colonies and unless she can demonstrate to the world—and especially to the persecutors of her nationals—that she is not so helpless as the world has been led to imagine and that she can effectively defend the rights and honour of her children abroad, this country will never come to be considered as a self-respecting and civilised nation. It is because those who are at present wielding the destinies of this country are fond of compromising and loth to strike courageously when occasion demands, that the colonies have come to believe that they can pursue with impunity the unholy campaign of slander and oppression directed against our countrymen resident there. While yet His Majesty's Government are engaged in considering the grievances of Indians in Kenya Colony, the authorities in that colony are shamelessly proceeding to forge fresh fetters for our countrymen, regardless of consequences.

The cable that we published on Friday from our East African correspondent regarding the exclusion of Indians from the sale of lands, and the non-representation of Indians on the Uganda Legislative Council, shows how hopeless it is for Indians to expect justic from the local White Government. The tone as well as the contents of the resolutions adopted at the conference of the South African Whites, which have been cabled by the special correspondent of the "Times of India," shows how equally hopeless it is to expect the Union Government to stem the surging tide of anti-Asiatic feeling in that colony. The Imperial Government, committed as it is to the polic of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of the Dominions, will not be in a position to bring relief to Indians at this juncture—unless both the people and the Government of India move in the matter in an unmistakable manner

The people of this country, while recognising the right of the Dominions to shape their own immigration policy and the constitution of their local bodies and legislatures, will insist on the right of this country to take whatever steps she considers necessary in self-defence and for the promotion of the interests of her children living abroad. The South African Whites urge upon their Government to legislate for the prohibition of Indians from land purchase, trade, elective franchise and so on, and to expropriate the trade licenses already granted. How would they like the Government of India to legislate on the same lines against South African Whites? If our countymen are to be forbidden to enter the Union, and are t have the properties of those of them who are already resident there expropriated, let the South African Government know that the Government of India can also debar South African Whites from landing in this country and that they can also order the expropriation of the properties of the nationals of South Africans resident here The Government of India should unmistably show to the two colonies concerned that they will not hesitate to take steps in the manner indicated above if the persecution of Indians does not cease forthwith. Lord Hardinge, by hi unequivocal threat on a similar occasion in the past, made the South African Government climb down. A similar threat at this juncture is urgently called for. The present occasion will furnish the acid test of the sincerity of the solicitude of the Government of India for Indians abroad.

Notes of the Day.

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Well Done, Mr. Montagu!

The firm though friendly tone of Mr. Montagu's reply to the Lancashire delegation will give the utmost satisfaction in this country. Naturally enough, Mr. Montagu has been at some pains to convinc the delegation that the enhancement the import duty has been necessitated solel by revenue considerations and that, thoug it may operate adversely towards British goods, it has not been deliberately aimed at them and that, therefore, its imposition should not be construed into an act of hostility to Lancashire. Mr. Montagu's firm refusal to interfere with the right of India to shape her own fiscal policy—a right which has only just been conceded, and an affirmation of which has been made in more than one solemn pledge given by responsible Ministers of the Crown—will entitle him to the gratitude of India. Mr. Montagu uttered an important truth when he said that British trade could not prosper in India without the good will of India, which, as he points out, is best secured by letting India have her own fiscal policy. India has suffered long at the hands of Lancashire and it is but natural that the people of this country should look with suspicion at any attempt on the part of Lancashire to mould the fiscal policy of India. Any genuine concessions on either side can only come on the basis of perfect fiscal equality. So long as India is denied fiscal freedom, the public of this country will continue to regard such concessions as 'Imperial preference,' the cotton excise duty, and the tax on textile machinery, more as an extortion than anything else. Let India be given full fiscal freedom and then she will be in a position to view sympathetically any proposal coming from the Dominions and the United Kingdom for reciprocity of treatment.

The Talatis.

Dealing with the grievances of Talatis in the Presidency, we had occasion recently to dwell on the need of the authorities dealing sympathetically with such of them as had been obliged to go on strike. More than one official admitted in the course of the debate on the subject in the local Council that the pay of these humble but highly useful Government servants was hardly a living wage. Since repeated attempts to secure a mitigation of their lot failed, some of the Talatis felt constrained to tender their resignations. Since then, however, Government have admitted the reasonableness of their grievances. But, we regret to hear that officials, instead of dealing leniently with these people, are treating them harshly. We have before us an order issued by a Mamlatdar of North Kanara, in which he says to certain of these Talatis that, as they were ringleaders of the strike movement, the Sub-Divisional Officer has dispensed with their services. In another notice it is declared that those strikers who will be permitted to rejoin their posts will be allowed to do so only on condition that they agree to serve on the starting salary of the post, and that too below the rank of the "candidates" who may be already in service there. This means that they are to forego all the service that they may have put in till then, which in the case of several might be extending over ten to twenty years. It seems to us that such vindictiveness is unbecoming on the part of Government and we cannot believe that it has the approval of the higher authorities, especially after the latter's own admission that the Talatis had not been receiving a living wage. We sincerely hope that the policy of vindictiveness will be abandoned and one more in consonance with fairplay will be pursued, so that the injustice may not rankle in the minds of these poor and thoroughly loyal State servants.

Behar Executive Councillorship.

After the adoption, by substantial majorities, of resolutions in the Legislative Assembly and the Behar Legislative Council, there should be no excuse for the Government of India to saddle the Behar Government with the expensive luxury of three Executive Councillors, where two would amply suffice. The fact that Lord Sinha did not resent or that he even welcomed the arrangement does not make any difference; for an important constitutional principle is involved, to which it should not be in the power of one individual, however high-placed, to go counter, because he wants to oblige somebody else or because it suits his convenience. One of the members of the Behar Council referred to a rumour that a successor to Sir Walter Maude had already been nominated. If there is truth in the rumour, such a step would constitute a deliberate defiance of the two legislatures. A gentleman brought us a report the other day that Lord Sinha was, for some reason or other, about to tender his resignation and that a well-known Muslim from Bombay was about to be appointed as his successor. We, of course, pooh-poohed the rumour, but if Lord Sinha's hands are to be forced in the manner indicated above, his Lordship will have very good reasons indeed to lay down the reins of office.

Mecca Pilgrims.

We publish elsewhere the account of a meeting which was held to protest against the new formalities to be imposed on Indian Muslims who intend to make their pilgrimage, and also a memorial addressed to the Viceroy by Mr. Badr-ud-din Abdullah Koor, who presided at the said meeting, on the subject. Doubtless the money deposit for the return journey which it is proposed to exact from pilgrims in the future is intended by the Government for their protection. But that it will be much resented, as uncalled for interference in a religious matter, we believe; and, as Mr. Abdullah Koor has shown in his memorial, it is not needed. We hope, ere long, to hear that the demand for it has been withdrawn.

Wanted Information.

In reply to an interpellation in the local Council, Government placed on the table the other day a list of reinforced concrete contracts each above one lakh of rupees given out during the last eighteen months by the Public Works Department. In all eight contracts of the total value of Rs. 18,28,788 were given during the period, of which only one of the value of Rs. 2,83,505 was obtained by Messrs. Marsland Price and Company, while the remaining seven, of the total value of Rs. 16,25,282, were given to Major Gammon. It would be interesting to know whether tenders were invited by the P. W. D. in connection with each of these contracts and who all the tenderers and what their respective quotations were. Unfortunately, though the members of the Council possess the right of putting supplementary questions, Dewan Bahadur Godbole, who made the interpellation in question, does not appear to have tried to ascertain further details of these valuable contracts. That all except one of the contracts should have been given to one single individual is surprising. We drew attention a few weeks ago to the marked disparity of the rates obtained by Major Gammon in a contract with the Municipality in comparison with the prevailing market rates. It would be in the public interest if fuller details of the contracts given by the P. W. D. are made available to the Council and the public. The Director of Information should be in a position to enlighten the public.

Lord Willingdon's Friends.

Lord Willingdon and his counsellors who had imagined that they had discovered a strong ally in the Non-Brahmin Party, must have found out by this time what a double-edged weapon it is. The non-Brahmin community forms the vast majority of the land-owning as well as labouring class and as such feels the burden of taxation the most. Whatever differences the non-Brahmins may have with the Brahmins in the matter of appropriation of a few Government posts and such like privileges, and however blindly they may uphold the official view in respect of such privileges, they will certainly resist to the uttermost all attempts, official or otherwise, to curtail their own privileges. The public watching the proceedings of the Madras Legislative Council will have seen that Government have been defeated on more than one important issue pertaining to land revenue administration, in spite of pathetic appeals from the official side. The Council has voted against the resumption of settlement operations in some districts, thus entailing loss of considerable revenue to Government. At Monday's session of the Council, the non-official majority forced the Government to reduce the demand under the head of Land Revenue by over seven and a half lakhs. Well might Government cry: "Save us from our friends."

Andheri N. A. C.

In the eyes of the Notified Area Committee of Andheri, the local house-owners constitute a veritable goose that lays the golden eggs and they are proceeding, in the true spirit of the miser in the fable, to "kill" them by their exactions. A correspondent who owns a house in this suburb and who has been residing therein since the plague-days of 1898, recounts his tale of misery since the Committee came into existence. His house is not meant to be let and cannot be classed among those whose valuation has increased owing to the exodus of Bombayites to the suburbs and the manipulations of the speculator in real property. Our correspondent's house was first assessed for Rs. 360 per year. In 1918 the Collector of Thana assessed it for Rs. 400. Last year the Notified Area Committee charged 10 per cent. more, without the knowledge of the house-owner, which, however, he did not grudge. But to his dismay, on the 3rd instant a notice dated 26th February, 1921, was served on him, demanding an assessment, which is 50 per cent. higher than the previous one. As objections had to be filed by the 8th instant, it can be imagined what "facilities" the Committee have provided to the aggrieved party to defend himself against executive arbitrariness. The residents of over-crowded Bombay are being urged to migrate to the suburbs, but they will be jumping from the frying pan into the fire if local authorities in the suburban villages behave like the Notified Area Committee of Andheri.

"INDIA TO HAVE FISCAL LIBERTY."

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"COTTON DUTIES---A REVENUE MEASURE."

MR. MONTAGU DECLINES TO INTERFERE.

ANSWER TO LANCASHIRE DELEGATION.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 1-10 a.m., March 28.

The following is the official text of Mr. Montagu's reply to the Lancashire Delegation:—

London, March 25.—In the reply to the Lancashire Delegation, Mr. Montagu dealt frankly and exhaustively with the whole matter. He opened his reply by denying the impression that seemed to have got abroad that the Government of India had taken the first chance of the newly found liberty to pay off an old score and impose a duty with the main object of protecting Indian Cotton goods and injuring Lancashire trade. Admittedly the duties are protective, nevertheless pending the final settlement of future Indian fiscal policy, it was imperative to impose new taxation which happened to be protective in incidence.

NEED FOR INCREASED REVENUES.

Mr. Montagu proceeded to quote from the budget showing an unavoidable deficit mainly in consequence of increase in salaries, fall in exchange, trade slump and heavy military charges. As regards the latter Mr. Montagu pointed out that the figure for defence was the very lowest that the Government of India could accept if they were to be in a position to fulfil their responsibilities to India and to Parliament for the peace and good Government of the country. He declared that the Government of India during the past few years had explored every source of revenue.

WHY NOT EXCESS PROFIT DUTY.

In reply to the question why they did not have Excess Profits Duty, Mr. Montagu pointed out that India had such a tax, but the request for its removal which was so vociferous in England had triumphed a bit earlier in India. There was no money available from Provincial Governments because their contributions were fixed by the statute. A large tax had already been imposed on railways. Opium was a vanishing source of revenue whilst the tax on salt which touched the pockets of the very poorest was unthinkable. Postal Rates and Income Tax had been greatly put up already and consequently customs remaining the sole source for fresh revenue. Mr. Montagu emphasised in this connection that cotton had not been singled out, but on the contrary the tax applied to the whole gamut of exports.

REVENUE NOT PROTECTION—THE OBJECT.

The best proof that we were seeking revenue and not protection was the withdrawal of the concession which had hitherto been allowed on machinery for cotton mills. The speaker did not desire to argue the case on economic grounds. Most of the deputation like himself were Free-Traders but, he rarely met an Indian who believed in any doctrine except protection. Admittedly, it would be theoretically possible to forbid the introduction of the budget proposals, but actually it would be absolutely impossible, because he would have to veto the whole bill, leaving the Government of India no increased revenue to meet increased charges. On the other hand supposing he had refused permission to introduce the budget, the Government of India would have had to propose to the Legislative Assembly duties on cotton coupled with corresponding excise. Mr. Montagu was sure the Assembly would overwhelmingly defeat such a bill.

A COUNTER-BLAST.

Answering the argument that taxes were imposed for the benefit of Bombay mill-owners, Mr. Montagu pointed out that the proposal to increase the tax to twelve and a half per cent. was supported by Bombay members, perhaps to some extent as a counter-blast to the Manchester agitation, and was defeated mainly on account of the realisation that the interests of consumers should have the first consideration and also because at the present time it was unjustifiable to engage in any measure of protection for other than revenue producing purposes.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE.

In regard to the Constitutional issue Mr. Montagu quoted the Selborne Committee's recommendations of 1919 on the Government of India Bill to the effect that, while no statutory change can be made with regard to the Government of India's fiscal measures while the Governor-General remains responsible to Parliament, conventions governing the matter may wisely be modified to meet the fresh circumstances caused by the creation of a Legislative Assembly with an elected majority. Only exceptional circumstances would justify the Secretary of State intervening in matters purely of Indian interest where the Government and the Legislature of India were in agreement.

Mr. Montagu further quoted from the reports on India's position. The Imperial Conference opened a door for negotiation between India and the rest of the Empire but, negotiation without power to legislate was likely to remain ineffective. A satisfactory solution of the question could only be guaranteed by granting to the Government of India the liberty to devise tariff arrangements, most suitable for India's needs as an integral portion of the British Empire, whatever might be the right fiscal policy for India. She should have some liberty to consider her interests as Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa had.

INDIAN INTERESTS FIRST.

Mr. Montagu proceeded by saying after that report by an authoritative committee coupled with Lord Curzon's promise in the House of Lords, it was absolutely impossible for him to interfere with a right which had been wisely given and which he was determined to maintain, namely to give the Government of India the right to consider Indian interests first, like Britain and the rest of the Empire. Mr. Montagu recalled that Labour members had given valuable support to the passage of the bill, although they had desired even greater liberty for India and consequently would be astonished to hear the arguments of Labour representatives in the present case. The speaker was convinced that British trade could not prosper in India without the goodwill of India, which was best secured by letting India have her own fiscal way. While he was sure that the Government of India's future fiscal policy would be protective, because the Indians and English there were nearly wholly in favour of protection, he hoped that in the system ultimately adopted, India of her own free-will, after carefully exploring the methods by which it could best be accomplished, would take her stand in a system of Imperial preference which had adopted by Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa and Britain, if only to demonstrate to the world her solidarity within the British Empire. Nevertheless, it would be a most profound mistake to use statutory powers to force Imperial preference upon her.

DEPUTATION TO INDIA.

Mr. Montagu concluded by assuring the deputation that India had only used the fiscal liberty which was promised her in 1919 in accordance with the principles in which she believes, in order to obtain absolutely necessary revenue. Referring to the Lancashire Commoners' suggestion to send a deputation to India to discuss the matter with the Government of India and the members of the Assembly, Mr. Montagu opined that it would be good a thing to sit down and talk with people in whose custody the matter rested with a view to arriving at mutual advantage, based upon the recognition that India has the power under solemn Pledge to devise her own tariffs when under the regrettable necessity of raising revenue for her own and Imperial needs, because the defence of India was incidental with the defence of Empire. He was sorry that he was not in closer agreement with the deputation, but declared that they were acting in regard to India as much as they did in regard to other parts of the Empire. He believed that the principle of freedom which was very dear to the hearts of the people of Lancashire would not be denied to the people of India by Lancashire. Although the electorate of India was still very limited it was vast compared with any previous electorate and "having got the most representative assembly you can you may trust the electorate which elects the Assembly to see that its action is in harmony with the wishes of the electorate."

SIR BAYLEY'S ADDRESS.

At Mr. Montagu's request Sir Bayley addressed the deputation and explained that the burning nature of the cotton goods question was spread over forty years. He pointed out that it was difficult accurately to ascertain public opinion of any country, particularly of the huge population of India. Nevertheless, he was sure that Europeans and also Indians who were sufficiently educated to express an opinion considered that India was badly treated in the matter of cotton duties. Anybody acquainted with the political machine was bound to realise the inevitability of not leaving cotton untouched when other customs had to bear their share.

MR. MONTAGU THANKED.

Sir Barton and Mr. Tom Shaw moved and seconded the resolution of thanks to Mr. Montagu for his patient hearing of Lancashire's case although they did not pretend that the deputation was satisfied with the explanation. Mr. Tom Shaw added that nobody suggested that Mr. Montagu should veto the Government of India's measure but, broached the possibility of making friendly representations pointing out that two hundred thousand unemployed were likely to be injured by the policy.

Mr. Montagu promised to do every thing possible for the sake of the Empire and to convey to India the views that had been stated but, he could not recede from the position that. India must be permitted to devise her own tariffs in her own interests, nor from the position that the revenue was necessary and could not have been obtained from any other source and could not have been accomplished excise. He admitted that Lancashire's difficulties were serious and promised that they would receive the widest dissemination in India, where he hoped they would have immediate effects because they were friendly and had not been made with the intention of denying the rights of the Government of India.

"PRACTICALLY REFUSED."

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DEMANDS RE. THRACE AND PALESTINE.

DELEGATION'S SECOND INTERVIEW.

A "MORNING POST" VERSION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 28.
Recd. 1 a.m. Mar.

The "Morning Post" understands that members of the Indian Moslem Delegation had a second interview with Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons on March 24th, and it is stated that Mr. Lloyd George practically refused to concede their demands with regard to Thrace and Palestine.

INDIAN MOSLEM DELEGATION ENTERTAINED.

◆

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 1 a.m., March 28

Mr. Chotani and other members of the Indian Moslem delegation were entertained last night by the London Indian Association and expressed disappointment at the reception of their representatives as regards the Treaty of Sevres.

FISCAL LIBERTY FOR INDIA ADVOCATED.

◆

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 1 a.m., March 28

The "Daily Chronicle" referring to Mr. Montagu's reply to Lancashire Representatives says "We cannot at its inception reduce the Government of India Act to a make-believe in the interests of English Trade. In fiscal policy, India must enjoy the same liberty and must consider her own interests as Great Britain and the Dominions."

HOME RULE ACT IN PRIVY COUNCIL.

◆

"APPOINTED DAYS" FOR BRINGING IT INTO OPERATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 28.

The Privy Council has made an order fixing "appointed days" for bringing the Home Rule Act into operation. April 19th has been fixed for the provision, authorising the making of the Orders-in-Council etcetera and May 3rd for the provisions of the Act generally.

The elections to the Commons will be held in May and the Lord Lieutenant, about May 3rd, will issue proclamations summoning the new Parliaments.

SIR GORDON HEWETT REMAINS IN GOVT.

◆

LORD STERNDALE-LIKELY TO BECOME CHIEF JUSTICE.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 1 a.m., March 28.

It is now understood that Sir Gordon Hewart has been persuaded to remain in the Government and to waive his succession to the Lord Chief Justiceship, to which Lord Sterndale is likely to be appointed.

APPOINTMENTS TO VICTORIAN ORDER

◆

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 1 a.m., March 28.

The following appointments to Victorian Order have been made on the occasion of the Duke of Connaught's visit to India:—

Commander, Mr. J. I. Maffey.

Companions, Captain H. T. Culler, R.N., Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Worgan.

Members (4th Class), Mr. D. Petrie, Captains F. E. Needham, F. S. Poynder.

Members (5th Class), Major R. Corridon, Mr. H. R. Kothavala, Mr. J. Faletti, Mr. O. Gruzzlier.

MEXICAN COTTON.

◆

INCREASE IN IMPORT DUTY.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 28.

Washington.—A message from Mexico City states that the import duty on cotton goods will be increased by ten per cent. on April 30th.

FIRING AT NAGPUR.

◆

WHO GAVE THE ORDER?

RAID OF LIQUOR SHOPS AND AFTER.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, March 28.

Some six excise liquor shops were raided last night by rioters and all liquor therein was burnt and bottles broken. Police arrested suspicious people. This morning when they proceeded to the weavers' quarters to make further arrests in connection with last night's outrage the police fired blank catridges to frighten away the mob. consisting or some thousands that had assembled there, as a result of which stones were thrown at the police, who were in consequence seriously injured.

To disperse the mob there was afterwards open fire. Casualities on account of the open fire could not be ascertained, nor has it been still ascertained as to who ordered the open fire.

It is understood that 40 arrests in all have been made in connection with the raid on liquor shops. The city is quiet, though excited. The railway bridges leading to civil lines are guarded by the military.

FIRED IN "SELF DEFENCE."

◆

CASUALTIES AMONG CROWD--9 KILLED 12 WOUNDED.

(Associated Press.)

LATER.

In connection with this morning's firing further inquiries show that four police were seriously injured and some twenty policemen and a Magistrate whose name could not be ascertained, were severely knocked about by lathies and stones, and total casualties to the crowd are nine dead and about a dozen wounded. It appears that the firing was ordered in self-defence and to save the police party. Dead bodies were taken in procession attended by twenty thousand people, accompanied by all the local leaders.

EXHORTATION TO BE CALM.

At the funeral ground, Messrs. Samiulla Abhyanker, Alekar, Paranjpe and Kasimkhan appealed and exhorted the people to be calm and orderly and carry out non-violent Non-Cooperation movement vigorously. Thousands of people who were standing in front of the city police office accompanied the procession. The military from Kamptee arrived. The city is so far quiet.

MATERNITY AND INFANT WELFARE LEAGUE.

◆

LADY CHELMSFORD THANKED.

(From our own Correspondent.

DELHI, March 26.

Mr. Henry Sharp speaking last evening at a meeting of Lady Chelmsford Maternity and Infant Welfare League at which Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford was present, first expressed regret that the League was losing its founder in the departure of Lady Chelmsford and said:

"It is the tackling of the obvious problems that produces the greatest results. The obvious problem which is there all the time so close that we overlook it. This question of child welfare and mother welfare was an obvious problem in India. Attempts had been made to tackle it, but these attempts were generally secondary to other schemes.

It has been said that the making of goods souls is the most lucrative industry in which a nation can engage. But it is impossible to mould the souls, unless you first preserve the body. The danger to the body is greatest in the very earliest stages.

The infant mortality is particularly high in India as the appalling figures of infant mortality reveal. This was an obvious problem lying ready to hand waiting to be taken up on an extensive and novel scale. Your Excellency saw its magnitude and the magnitude of the measures required to combat the evil. You discerned the need you set about to remedy it and that constitutes a great and a lasting claim upon the gratitude of India as a whole. Concluding, he said: "Of Your Excellency it may truly be said, that you have shown yourself as one of those to whom the miseries of the world are personal miseries and will not let them rest. We bid you farewell and we wish you all happiness.

DAME COMMANDERSHIP OF BRITISH EMPIRE.

◆

CONFERRED ON ACTRESS GENEVIEVE WARD

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Mar. 28.
Recd. 1 a.m. Mar. 30.

His Majesty the King today conferred Dame Commandership of the British Empire upon Genevieve Ward, the Actress.

PERFORMANCES IN AID OF HAIG FUND.

◆

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Mar. 28.
Recd. 1 a.m. Mar. 30.

The Haig Fund for ex-Service men is likely to benefit substantially from the result of performances which are being held in hundreds of places of amusement in London and the Provinces on the Warrior's Day, March 31st. Leading artists and everybody are giving their services free. Their Majesties will visit the Theatre Royal at Windsor and the Prince of Wales will attend the Gala performance at the London Hippodrome.

COUNTRY'S DEFENCE OR IMPERIAL NECESSITIES?

◆

PURPOSE OF INDIAN ARMY.

"AN EMASCULATED NATION"

MONDAY'S ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 28.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day for the last time to transact business in this winter session. The agenda contained about 100 interpellations and nearly 45 motions, including several amendments, all bearing on the Assembly Committee's recommendations on the Esher Report. Before the business was taken up the President stated that in order to save time he would, with the Assembly's consent, ask Government members to lay the answers on the table. This was agreed to.

The Law Member, however, made a very important statement absolutely denying the alleged bombardment of Najafi Ashraf and giving details of the steps taken to exact fines of three thousand rifles from the city.

Dr. Sapru also stated that Hujjatul Islam Hazrat Shariat Asphane died of old age and not from any other cause.

Mr. Lathe introduced the Bill to amend law relating to emoluments claimable by Watandar Hindu priests.

ESHER REPORT.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer then moved the first of a long series of resolutions, embodying the Assembly Committee's report on the Esher Committee's recommendations. He moved the following resolution:—"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General that the purpose of the army in India must be held to be the defence of India against external aggression, and the maintenance of internal peace and tranquility. To the extent to which it is necessary for India to maintain an army for these purposes, its organisation, equipment, and administration should be thoroughly up-to-date, and with due regard to Indian conditions in accordance with the present-day standards of efficiency in the British Army, so that when the army in India has to cooperate with the British Army on any occasion, there may be no dissimilarities of organisation, etc., which would render such cooperation difficult. For any purpose other than those mentioned in the first sentence, the obligations resting on India should be no more onerous than those resting on the self-governing Dominions, and should be undertaken subject to the same conditions as are applicable to those Dominions. To repudiate the assumption underlying the whole report of the Esher Committee (1) that the administration of the army in India cannot be considered otherwise than as a part of the total armed forces of the Empire, and (2) that the military resources of India should be developed in a manner suited to Imperial necessities."

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, in speaking on this resolution, traversed the ground occupied by his fifteen resolutions which formed the recommendations of the Assembly Committee. He pointed to the difficulty of the Committee in going through all the recommendations of the Esher Report in the course of six days at its disposal. The Assembly Committee felt that the Esher Committee took an unduly restricted view of their terms of reference, inasmuch as they did not touch the strength and composition of the army, the financial effects of their report, methods of recruitment to the commissioned ranks of the Indian Army, and the best way of giving effect to the natural aspirations of the people of India to play an honourable part in the defence of their country, and the ratio of the British to Indian troops. What the Army Committee confined itself was merely to the contentment and efficiency of the army. The result of the Committee's report was that it created disappointment and alarm with regard to fiscal burdens and with regard to the question of the national claim for self-defence. However, the Assembly Committee had attempted to put forward constructive proposals, but for want of time they could not deal with the auxilliary services, just as medical and engineering.

The speaker here expressed his surprise that as announced by the Chancellor of Exchequer, some days ago, an army of 340 thousand would cost England only sixty-nine millions, while the Indian Army at a far lower figure would cost India 58 crores of rupees.

PURPOSE OF EXISTENCE OF INDIAN ARMY.

Coming to his resolutions, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer said the first resolution dealt with the most important point, that of the purpose for which the army in India existed. He would make it clear that not a single pie should be spent on the Indian Army except for the purposes of internal unrest, external aggression, and that for this purpose the efficiency of the army would be the same as that of the British Army. India did not desire to shirk obligations as regards the difficulties of the Empire, but she insisted that such obligations should be the same as rested upon the self-governing Dominions. They repudiated the idea underlying the whole Esher Report that the Indian Army should be developed suitable to the Imperial necessities, and that its administration could not be considered otherwise than as a part of the total armed forces of the Empire. He was glad there was little difference on this point between him and Sir Godfrey Fell.

The second resolution standing in his name specified the purpose for which the army was maintained. It urged that the army outside India be not used except in the case of grave emergency affecting the Empire. Thus the Indian Army could not be used for offensive purposes, and they had inserted a proviso making it permissible for the employment of Indian troops for garrison purposes at Home expenses, although this provision was objected to by certain members of the Assembly Committee. It was insisted at the instance of Dr. Gour who convinced other members that the employment of Indian troops for garrison duty would furnish the Indian soldiers with the valuable experience of the war in other countries, and under different conditions.

The third resolution intended to place the portfolio for defence under a civilian member of the Executive Council.

This was a step towards assimilation of the systems between England and India by maintaining the supremacy of civil over military power. The absence of responsible Government did not preclude India from following the example of England in this respect. Moreover, this was consistent with the approach of India towards self-Government, and without interfering with the prestige and dignity of the Commander-in-Chief it would relieve him of the great burden falling upon his office. The Assembly Committee also emphasised that to secure unity, the Surveyor-General should be a civilian member of the Commander-in-Chief's military council and that production and provision should not be entrusted to a civilian member of the Executive Council as this would unjustifiably strengthen the army element on the Executive Council.

The fifth resolution dealt with the appointments of the Commander-in-Chief, Army commanders and Secretary to the Military Department, the India Office. In all these cases, the Government of India and the Secretary of State should be consulted when the appointments were to be made and the Military Secretary to the India Office be ex-officio, Deputy Chief of General Staff, and not under the orders of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

The sixth resolution proposed to subject the direct right of the Commander-in-Chief's correspondence with the War Office to restrictions that it did not commit the Government of India to any pecuniary obligations and any military policy which had not been decided by them. He pointed out that the right of restricted correspondence was allowed as the Committee had been satisfied that it resulted in expedition of work. It was a harmless and business-like proposition.

COMMISSIONS TO INDIANS.

The seventh resolution wanted free admission of including military, naval, air forces, auxiliary forces, and for this purpose, to begin with, twenty-five per cent. of the King's Commissions be granted every year to Indians. There was a feeling in the country that Government had not, in the past, given a fair chance to this experiment, and whatever Indians were recruited were taken from the aristocratic class. To make this experiment a real success educated middle-classes be freely admitted to Commissioned ranks.

His next resolution wanted an Indian Sandhurst. The Assembly Committee was told by Sir Godfrey Fell that even if 25 per cent. Commissioned ranks were given to Indians, the number of these candidates would not exceed 12 or 15 in the beginning. Thus an immediate establishment of Sandhurst here would be extremely expensive owing to a very small number of candidates. The Committee, therefore, agreed to ask Government to establish Sandhurst as soon as the number of Indians increased.

His ninth resolution urged that in the interest of economy the pay of Commissioned ranks be fixed on the Indian basis with overseas allowance in case of both Indians and British when serving overseas. He was afraid that the Indian Civil Service to which they were grateful for many things had set a bad model of a most costly service. This bad example was even followed by all other services where pay had risen, thereby raising standard of living. However, retrenchment could only be effected by forming an adequate territorial force on attractive conditions by introducing a system of short-colour service followed by a few years in reserve and by gradually reducing the ratio of British to Indian troops.

TERRITORIAL AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

The next resolution intended to remedy the great heart-burning among the Indian intelligentsia that their ranks in Indian Territorial Force differed from those of the members of the Auxiliary Force. The speaker was afraid that although the Territorial Force had been established its provisions could not inspire confidence. Therefore, all distinctions between the two sister services be removed by giving the same ranks to members of both the services. Then again there should be no interchange of officers between the British and Indian services, provided this did not interfere with the proper administration of the Indian Army according to India's needs.

His next demand was that economy be effected by the reduction of the ministerial and clerical staff at the army headquarters.

The fourteenth resolution that stood in the speaker's name recommended for the appointment of a Committee to examine and report on those points which had not been touched by the Esher Committee, such as Indian aspirations, financial capacity of India to bear the military burden, claims of equal status with other Dominons and the method of recruitment to the Commissioned ranks of army. But in view of the Non-Cooperation movement and soul force, the attitude of Mahomedan leaders was to welcome an Afghan invasion and in view of Bolshevik menace the Assembly Committee

(Continued on page 8.)

"OBJECTIONABLE IN EVERY WAY."

NEW HEJAZ PILGRIM RULES.

WITHHOLDING OF SANCTION URGED.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS' MEMORIAL TO VICEROY.

A largely attended meeting of the Mahomedans under the auspices of the Sunnee Anjumane Islam was held at Kambekar Street to consider the proposed new rules regulating the pilgrim traffic to Hejaz. Mr. Barduddin Abdulla Koor presided. The following gentlemen were present viz: Kazi Abdul Latif Londay, the Kazi of Bombay, Kazi Mahmed Hasan Murghay the Kazi of Bombay, Moulvi Najaf Ali, Moulvi Abdul Halim Bihari, Moulvi Khalimula, Kazi Mahomed Husai Faruki, Kazi Mohideen Kazi Ali, Memon Ibrahim Esmail, Memon Tyeb Siddik, Mr. Mahmad Hasan Khatib, Mr. Mahmad Yusuf Pathan, Mr. Abdul Aziz Pathan, Mr. Kamruddin Khatib, Kazi Ibrahim Mukri and many others.

"IN EVERY WAY OBJECTIONABLE.

In opening the proceedings, Mr. Koor explained the purport of the new rules proposed by Government, which, he said, were in every way objectionable. He did not attribute any desire on the part of the Government to cause unnecessary hardship, and he thought a representation would no doubt result in holding the rules in abeyance. He had spoken to several moslem gentlemen and all were unanimous in regarding the proposed rule as an unnecessary interference with individual choice and liberty. This rule he explained wanted to compel every pilgrim to make a deposit of a certain sum with the Protector of Pilgrims to cover the return passage of the pilgrims. He was sure that every one present would regard this as something humiliating to the large majority of pilgrims, who certainly were not men in the street. Mr. Koor also explained that the pilgrimage required by Islam was quite clear on the point of its being quite free from any sort of interference either from Government or any other authority.

Kazi Abdul Latif Londay, the Kazi of Bombay, made some remarks agreeing with the Chairman and proposed the adoption of the following Memorial to the Viceroy The Kazi was followed by Moulvi Abdul Halim Bihari, who, in a long speech, emphasized the Islamic law on the subject of the Holy pilgrimage, and he thought that true loyalty consisted in representing to Government the real sentiments of the people, and therefore he seconded the proposition of the noble Kazi of Bombay.

Among other speakers, Kazi Mahomed Husain Faruki Moulvi Najaf Ali, Mr. Mahomed Hasan Khatib and Kazi Ibrahim Makri fully endorsed the opinions expressed by the previous speakers and all unanimously passed the adoption of the memorial.

After the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting terminated.

THE MEMORIAL.

In the course of the memorial it is stated:—

"It has come to the knowledge of the Mussalman Community that the Government of India intends to bring into force rule by which Section 58 (1) (p) of the Pilgrim Ship Act 1895 will be modified so very considerably as to cause great hardship and consequent dissatisfaction among the Indian Mussalmans. The rule proposed reads as follows:—

"A single ticket for the voyage to Hejaz shall not be issued to a pilgrim unless he produces the certificate of the Protector of Pilgrims at the port of embarkation showing either:—

(a) That he has deposited with the Protector of Pilgrims a sum of money sufficient for the purchase of a ticket for the return journey.

(b) That he has satisfied the Protector of Pilgrims that he does not intend to return to India".

AN "UNNECESSARY INTERFERENCE."

"Your Memorialist after giving the matter his most careful consideration and after extended inquiry finds that the proposed rule is strongly opposed to the religious feelings and sentiments of the Mussulman community. Your Memorialist does not in any way desire to exaggerate the general feeling in the matter, but begs to assure Your Excellency that under the present acute conditions the contemplated enforcement of the rule quoted above will be regarded as an unnecessary interference in a religious movement which has so far not been subject to any official control as regards the private arrangements of th Haj pilgrims.

Assuming that a very small percentage of the pilgrims find themselves stranded in Hejaz, it does not follow therefore that the whole body of thousands of Haj pilgrims should be subjected to a rule which cannot fail to hurt the large body of self respecting Mussulmans who would rightly consider the enforcement of the rule as humiliating to themselves, a consideration which will inevitably cause acute and widespread dissatisfaction.

Your Memorialist understands that suc of the Haj Pilgrims who find themselves without funds for their return are never left to perish in Hejaz, but are invariably helped either by their rich co-religionists or by some Steamer Agents actuated by th spirit of charity. It may be stated that during the Haj season last year, the Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Company and during the past three decades the vessels owned by Messrs. Khandwani and Company, Messrs. Haji Kassam and Company, th Shah Line Company and Messrs. Shirazi and Company did not hesitate in allowing free passages to such of the pilgrims as were without funds for their return passage. It is fully expected that this generous help from the Steamer Companies will never fail.

Your Memorialist recognizes in the proposed rule, the old arrangement of 1919 of compelling the Haj pilgrims to purchase return tickets, it being the same idea in a new garb, but which offers no solution to the very evil which it seeks to remedy. Th proposed rule cannot prevent the pilgrim from cashing the card of Deposit at any time and if a spendthrift pilgrim will have time and opportunity to spend the money, the position will practically remain wher it was. Furthermore your memorialist respectfully begs to urge on Your Excellency the fact that a rule of this kind is regarded as an undesirable interference with the liberty of the individual. The compulsio of the purchase of return tickets was therefore rightly cancelled by Government last year.

"VEXATIOUS AND ANNOYING."

Your Memorialist is assured that the percentage of the stranded pilgrims is so small that it does not demand a rule which from every point of view is vexatious and annoying.

The present arrangement for the voyage to Hejaz is that the pilgrim makes his ow arrangements in selecting his ship to suit his own convenience in his outward and homeward voyages. This choice leaves th pilgrim free to choose the cheapest passage available in the shipping market. There is the incontestable fact that the return or homeward passages are considerably cheaper than the outward. The proposed rule wi therefore entail a very serious hardship on the pilgrims, as it will induce the shipping Companies to combine and maintain the steamer fares at a point free from competition, which will obviously be to their advantage and not to the advantage of the pilgrims.

The Mussalman community would view the proposed rule with disfavour, firstly as an act of unnecessary interference in a religious movement, secondly as imposing a humiliating condition thereto, and thidly, as tending to operate unfavourably on the pilgrims in their return voyage, by denying them the advantages of competitive shipping market.

Your Memorialist respectfully begs to impress on Your Excellency the fact that your Memorialist in no way loses sight of the benevolent intentions of the Government, but it will be obvious from the preceding paragraphs that it will lead to a serious misinterpretation of the intentions of the Government and embitter the already acute feeling now existing.

Your Memorialist therefore prays for withholding sanction to the proposed rule and your Memorialist will ever pray.

COUNTRY'S DEFENCE OR IMPERIAL NECESSITIES?

Continued from Page 7.

had thought it fit to recommend that such a Committee be appointed only when external and internal conditions were favourable. Speaking on Indian representation on the Esher Committee, Sir Sivaswamy said Colonel Umar Hayat was as rightly described by some of his friends a friend of all countries but his own.

His last resolution asserted that Anglo-Indians were included in the term "Indian" in all of his resolutions.

Concluding, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer expressed the great sense of humiliation which Indians felt in having all through been treated in the army as hewers of wood and drawers of water. (Hear, hear.) He appealed to the characteristic phase of the British policy to do the right thing at the right time by following a line which would restore the emasculated nation to its full vigour and further add to the efficiency and contentment of the Indian Army. (Loud applause.)

After Sir Sivaswamy Iyer had spoken, Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan said the duty of the Indian Army should not be merely the defence and maintenance of order in India, but the defence of the Empire as a whole. India should now have higher ideals than she had years ago and her policy should not be selfish and parochial.

Dr. Gour pointed out the unanimous opinion of the Assembly's Sub-Committee was the defence of India first and others next. That was the only meaning of Sir Sivaswamy Iyer's resolution.

MR. REDDIAR'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Reddiar then moved an amendment to the effect that the following resolution be substituted for Sir Sivaswamy Iyer's resolution:—"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he should be pleased not to enforce the reactionary proposals of the Esher Committee Report, which are disappointing inasmuch as the Indian interests are sacrificed by suggesting the saddling of India with burdens necessitated by the Imperial policy, quite disproportionate to the slender resources and poverty of India and that the purpose of the army in India must be held to be the defence of India against external aggression, and the maintenance of peace and tranquility; and while recognising the rapid development of military science giving rise to the necessity of the improved army equipment, costing large sums of money to keep the Indian Army in an up-to-date condition, with the present-day standards of efficiency so as to cooperate with the British Army where the Imperial policy demands it, excepting as justice demands that the British Parliament should contribute half the cost of the maintenance of the British Army in India, and that the obligations thrust on India should be no more onerous than those resting in the self-governing Dominions, and should be undertaken subject to the same conditions as are applicable to the self-governing Dominions of the British Empire.

Sir Godfrey Fell, before replying to the amendment, congratulated Sir Sivaswamy Iyer for his extremely able, extremely lucid, and extremely moderate speech. Referring to Sir Sivaswamy Iyer's complaint that the Esher Committee had not dealt with the ratio of the British to the Indian troops' strength of the Indian Army, Sir Godfrey Fell observed that the Committee had been specifically barred from dealing with them as they were asked not to touch them. Sir Godfrey Fell also assured the House that the Committee did not edit the "Morning Post" of London, nor did the Committee write leading articles on the Indian Army questions in that paper.

Referring to Mr. Reddiar's amendment the speaker categorically denied the statement that India was being saddled by the Esher Committee with burdens necessitated by the Imperial policy. He emphasised that not a single man nor a single gun was maintained except for India's own needs. He strongly opposed the amendment.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas supported the resolution and opposed the amendment.

The amendment was put and lost.

SIR G. FELL'S AMENDMENT.

Sir Godfrey Fell then moved that for clause (b) of the resolution the following clause be substituted:—"That it should not be the object of the Government of India to develop the military resources of India in a manner suited to Imperial necessities, as stated in paragraph seventeen of part one of the Esher Report, but to organise, equip and train the army in India on the lines adopted from time to time by other military forces of the Empire." He maintained that this amendment was to the same effect as desired by the mover of the resolution. When the Esher Committee met in London in September, 1919, it had a very heavy programme of witnesses and that programme lasted till the last day when the majority of the Committee sailed for India. Lord Esher attached the greatest importance to the first part of the report being signed before the Committee left England, because that part had to be placed in the hands of His Majesty's Government. Due to hurry in drafting the report, several expressions found their way into the report which they recognised were unfortunate and which had given rise to much criticism and which they would gladly alter if they could.

Sir Godfrey Fell then read out paragraph seventeen of the first part of the report and observed that there was not much difference in substance between Sir Sivaswamy Iyer's object and the amendment.

Dr. Gour, Munshi Iswar Saran and Mr Samarth supported the resolution, while Messrs. Cotelingan, Shahani, and Hailey supported Sir Godfrey Fell's amendment Mr. Hailey pointing out that it was not logical to repudiate the remarks contained in paragraph seventeen inasmuch as the main and primary purpose of the Indian Army, which was the defence of India from external aggression and internal disorder, had been [illegible] in the amendment.

Sir Godfrey Fell's amendment was put to [illegible] and declared lost, and when pressed to a division 39 voted for and 44 against it. Consequently, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer's resolution was carried *in toto*.

The Assembly adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

On the Assembly resuming its sitting after lunch, discussion on Sir Sivaswamy Iyer's other resolutions was proceeded with. Before this was taken up Sir Sivaswamy Iyer said:—Sir, I understand that some remarks which I made in the course of my speech relating to the appointment of a Committee, as soon as external and internal conditions would permit, have given rise to some misconception. When I referred to Mahomedan leaders who are prepared to welcome the advent of the Amir of Afghanistan I had in mind only one or two gentlemen. It is unnecessary for me to refer to the names of those two gentlemen, as I believe their names are known to most of you. In making those remarks I did not in the least mean the slightest reflection upon the loyalty of my Mahomedan friends.

Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan thanked Sir Sivaswamy Iyer on behalf of Mahomedans for his explanation and emphasised that Mahomedans as a whole were loyal to the very core. Those who were not loyal were only a small section of Mahomedans. (Applause.)

The following resolution of Sir Sivaswamy Iyer was then taken up for discussion:—This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the army in India should not as a rule be employed for service outside the external frontiers of India except for purely defensive purposes or with the previous consent of the Governor-General in Council in very grave emergencies provided that this resolution does not preclude the employment on the garrison duties overseas, of Indian troops at the expense of His Majesty's Government and with the consent of the Government of India.

Munshi Iswar Saran moved the amendment that words "Maintenance in India wholly at the expense of His Majesty's Government with the consent of the Government of India of Indian troops for the employment of garrison duties overseas" be substituted for the words "From employment on garrison duties" to the end of the resolution.

"GARRISON DUTIES ESSENTIAL."

Dr. Gour opposed the amendment and urged that the resolution be accepted as worded. The employment of Indian troops on garrison duties overseas was quite essential in order to make them fit for higher services.

Sir Godfrey Fell said Government were ready to accept the resolution as moved by Sir Sivaswamy Iyer. He felt there was a considerable body of opinion in India in favour of the employment of Indian troops overseas. The question of keeping force in India for garrison duties overseas at the expenses of His Majesty's Government would receive the attention of the Commander-in-Chief and expert advisers. Government had always on view the contentment and efficiency of the army, and that it did not impose an unfair burden on Indian revenues.

Mr. Samarth urged that the army maintained for the garrison duty should be independent of the Indian Army and be kept at Home expenses.

Mr. Hailey assured that there need be no apprehension as to strict scrutinisation which would be made between the charges that must be borne by His Majesty's Government and those which must fall upon the Indian Government when Indian troops were employed overseas.

Mr. Joshi supported the view taken by Mr. Samarth. The amendment of Mr. Ishwar Sarup was put and negatived.

Mr. Samarth moved an amendment that frontiers of India be statutorily decided.

Sir Godfrey Fell objected to it as a practical proposition. The amendment was withdrawn.

Sir Sivaswamy's original resolution relating to the employment of Indian troops overseas was carried.

C.-IN-C. AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The following resolution of Sir Sivaswamy Iyer was next taken up for discussion:—This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the absence of full responsible Government in India, the differences in conditions between India and England and the provisions of the Government of India Act do not warrant differentiation in the army administration between India and England in regard to the ultimate control of and responsibility for the defence of the country, and that in view of the desirability of assimilating the system of administration in India to that in the United Kingdom which has been arrived at after prolonged experiments, and the desirability of emphasizing the principle of the ultimate supremacy of the civil power, it is essential that the Commander-in-Chief should, without prejudice to his official precedence, cease to be a member of the Governor-General's Executive Council and that the portfolio of defence, including supply, should be entrusted to a civilian member of the Executive Council assisted by an Army Council including the Commander-in-Chief and other high military experts and a certain number of civilians, more or less on the model of the Army Council in England.

LESSONS OF GREAT WAR.

Sir Godfrey Fell said that at present the whole of administration and executive control of the army was centred in the person of the Commander-in-Chief. The experience of the great war had at all events shown that the burden on the Commander-in-Chief was more than what any one person could bear. The Esher Committee were impressed by the necessity of giving relief to the Commander-in-Chief and they suggested two alternatives: one by putting a civilian member of the Executive Council in charge of provision and production, and, in the alternative, by making a new civil member of the Commander-in-Chief's Military Council in charge of supply. However, the third alternative suggested by the resolution had not escaped the attention of the Government of India. His Majesty's Government was now considering the advisability of placing a civilion in charge of the portfolio of defence, but the Assembly would realise that a change of this importance required very careful examination of the issues involved, and it could not be carried out even if approved, until many delicate readjustments had been made in the administrative machinery. The Government of India neither proposed to accept nor oppose this resolution, but he appealed to the Assembly that, in deciding this issue they should not keep in view the irrelevant issue of the ratio of the Indian to European members of the Executive Council.

"NOT GIVEN SUFFICIENT REASON.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer, in opposing the resolution, prefaced his remarks by saying that the non-official spokesman on this subject was a mild Madrasee and a Brahman too. In his opinion Sir Sivaswamy Iyer ought not to have made any reference to Non-Cooperators because these constant references to Non-Cooperators and their soul force were not conducive to harmony and goodwill. They were all anxious that there should be closer relationship between Non-Cooperators and Government, and between this Assembly and Non-Cooperators. Speaking on the resolution itself, Mr. Seshagiri Iyer observed that Sir Sivaswamy Iyer had not given sufficient reason for making a departure from the existing practice by which the Commander-in-Chief was a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. So long as India had a Commander-in-Chief unlike England it was not possible to make the army in India approximate with that in England. If they had a civilian member on the Executive Council and also a Commander-in-Chief who would be at the head of the Army Council then there could be constant friction between them. Further, the appointment of an Advisory Council would mean additional expense. In these circumstances the better course was to leave the Commander-in-Chief as now to have a predominant voice in the matters of peace and war.

Dr. Gour supported Mr. Seshagiri Iyer and observed that the Viceroy's Executive Council must not be deprived of the expert advice of the Commander-in-Chief in military matters. The Commander-in-Chief must continue to be a member of the Executive Council provided he would not take part in education, industry, agriculture and such other matters which did not directly concern him.

MR. SARAN'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Ishwar Saran moved an amendment to the effect that the minority view of the Esher Committee regarding the Surveyor-General of supply be accepted in a modified form and the Commander-in-Chief should, for the present, attend the Executive Council when military affairs were discussed.

Mr. Pickford said the question at issue was the best procedure for conducting the affairs of the army. He remembered that the Commander-in-Chief as he himself put the other day was more conversant with bullet fight than with a debate in the Councils. The speaker was of the view that a sivilian member in charge of defence would be a step in the right direction.

Mr. H. Vishindas said there was considerable weight in the argument that the Commander-in-Chief should attend the Executive Council only when army matters were discussed. However, the Assembly should be glad to hear the Commander-in-Chief's own views on the other issues before the Cabinet.

Mr. Shahani supported the original motion.

Sardar Gujjan Singh saw no reason why the present state of things should not continue, especially in view of the fact that none but the Commander-in-Chief was sufficiently conversant with military affairs on the Executive Council. The amendment was put and negatived by thirty-three to twenty-three.

PLIGHT OF GUJERAT.

WATER FAMINE IN BHAL PRANT.

UNMITIGATED OFFICIAL CALLOUSNESS.

ASSESSMENT INCREASED UP TO 4 AS. IN RUPEE!

In our issue of March 22nd Mr. R. K. Yagnik gave a harrowing account of the plight of some parts of Gujrat, which are now in the throes of dire famine, viz. Dohad and Zalod Talukas, the Mah kantha Agency, and Jambusar and Dhandhuka Talukas. He now furnishes us with the misfortunes mainly of another part of Gujrat the Bhal Prant, of the terrible water famine from which it is suffering, and of the callousness of the authorities in increasing assessment to the extent of 3 to 4 annas in a rupee "on some of the very villages of Dhandhuka which have been rendered uncultivable and desolate for a couple of years!"

The people of Dhandhuka are suffering to-day from two evils impending increase in revenue assessments and acute water famine. The Bhal Prant suffers very frequently in common with many other parts of Gujarat—from conditions of partial or total famine recurring at the interval of 3 or 4 years. The area had however more than its usual share of misfortune during the last two years. The famine year of 1918-19 is still fresh in our memories. The monsoon of 1919 gave rich harvest of cotton and cereals. But the hand of man was destined to mar, what God had given in his abounding generosity. For the monstrous system of *Makhal* i.e., of keeping all the crops in one place till the landlord's share was weighed out of them, made ryots in many villages, victims of oppression. Early showers of 1920 spoiled thousands of maunds of cotton which is being grown in an ever-increasing proportion and other crops collected in *makhels*. Khadol alone thus suffering a loss of about Rs. 45,000. The cyclone of June again proved a veritable disaster to the seaside villages when sea-water soaked the vast areas of lands, which were rendered practically uncultivable for a couple of years and filled up tanks, rendering the only source of fresh water useless to man and beast. The failure of the last monsoon was therefore the culminating point in the ryot's misfortunes.

INCREASE OF ASSESSMENT.

But Government plied on its administrative machinery ostrich-like, heedless alike of physical catastrophes and psychological revolutions. So it happened that the Revision Settlement Officer published a report in English including his proposals for remission of assessment at Dhandhuka on 1st December last, and invited the Talukdars to file their objections before the end of January. The difficulties of Talukdars and other ryots living miles away from Dhandhuka in receiving information about the report and then understanding it and submitting written representations about it, may be easily imagined. Suffice it to say the Talukdas, caught as they are in the dire grip of famine, are just now realising the grim fact that their assessment is sought to be increased in many case to the extent of 3 and 4 annas in a rupee. It is evident thus the authorities have the amazing hardiness to propose increased assessment on some of the very villages which have been rendered uncultivable and desolate for a couple of years!

WATER FAMINE.

Few realise the hardships which the villages of the Bhal Prant suffer during summer, even in normal years. The structure of the soil at the surface as well as at deep depths is naturally saltish. The monsoon water makes the soil cultivable by washing away the salt which soon asserts itself after land is again parched up. All wells are saltish, with the exception of a few fresh water wells situated far and wide—veritable oasis in a desert. Fresh water can be obtained in some places by continuously digging new *kutcha* wells in empty tank-beds which again grow saltish in a couple of days. But even such wells yield salt water in some villages where people have to go two or even five miles to fetch drinking water and to water their cattle. I have before me a list of 22 villages, where water famine accentuated by last year's cyclone, and the present famine is always acutely felt. A trip however hasty to the Bhal villages would bring home to one's mind the scarcity of water which can not be had through miles and miles of arid, waste and desolating heat. A scheme is being prepared for alleviating the hardship in the worst affected villages.

CHUDASAWA TALUKDARS.

There is a silver lining even to the darkest clouds. Amidst the ravages of nature and the disposition of Government, the *Chudasawa* Talukdars have taken the destiny in their hands by organising their association and starting work in a businesslike manner. Their awakening was synchronous with the Council agitation in which they played their full part by abstaining from the polls to a man. The Association representing Talukdars of 24 villages, has forbidden all its members on the penalty of excommunication not to resort to file civil and compoundable criminal cases in law courts without the previous permission of their President. Three cases have accordingly been withdrawn from courts and settled by arbitration. Perhaps a still greater achievement of the Association is the organisation of bands of volunteer corps, which are ever on the alert to defend their villages. The Chudasawa villages are thus enjoying peace and safety which is unknown to villages situated only a few miles away. The Talukdars may be trusted in course of time to further strengthen and purify their community and manfully stand by their fellow-subjects in fighting the battle of India's freedom.

CEMENTING HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

The Dhandhuka people may be congratulated on giving a most interesting lesson in the course of the Taluka Conference held at Bhadiad under the presidentship of Mr. Valabhbhai Patel. The Mahajan of Bhadiad has been observing a hartal for a generation or more to express their resentment at the opening of a temporary butcher's shop at the annual *Auras* fair. Mr. Patel appealed to the Mahajan leaders to open up their shops with a view to cement Hindu-Mussulman Unity, leaving the closing of the butcher's shop to the honour of their Mussalman brethren. The Mahajan sent a thrill of joy through the hearts of all, by quickly opening their shops. And Imam Shaheb of Satyagrahashram set seal on the Mahajan's gracious act by appealing to the Mussalmans to respond by closing the butcher's shop and doing without meat altogether rather than offend the susceptibilities of their hindu brethren.

MUSLIM WORLD INFLAMED

AGAINST ALLIED NATIONS.

MUSTAPHA KEMAL'S POSITION.

WHY HE IS IN ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA.

The following letter from M. Zekeria appears in the Turkish daily "Touran":—

The number of Mahomedans in the world is reckoned to be close to 300,000,000. The majority of them live in Asia, some 55,000,000 in Africa, some 15,000,000 in Europe. Most of them are controlled by Christian Governments—India, Egypt, Persia, Mesopotamia by England; Turkestan, Bokhara, Tartary by Russia; Morocco, Tunis, Algeria by France; Tripoli by Italy, etc.

Against approximately 20,000,000 who obeyed the secular authority of the Sultan of Turkey there were more than 50,000,000 under French, 150,000,000 under British with 80,000,000 for India alone. The population of the British Empire counts two followers of the Prophet to every inhabitant of the United Kingdom in Europe.

As is known, the Soviet Government, in order to strike a blow at European Imperialism, especially the English dominion, incited the Muslim world against its oppressors. The recent alliance of Mustapha Kemal with the Bolshevists has again brought forth this ever-threatening question of Bolshevism and Islamism. Some European writers express the fear that the spread of Bolshevism over the Muslim world may injure the interest of the Allies in Asia.

NO DANGER OF BOLSHEVISATION.

There is no danger so far as the Bolshevisation of Islam is concerned. Mahomedanism, as do other religions, condemns violation of life and property, theft, pillage and rape. It forbids the taking of live and the property of others, and insures most emphatically the rights of property of individuals and communities.

On the other hand, the Muslim people are too religious and too loyal to their faith to become Bolshevist. It is impossible to convert a Mahomedan to Bolshevism. He cannot give up his God and his religion. I believe, therefore, that Bolshevism can hardly conquer the Muslim world.

Although Bolshevism is not a direct danger for European Imperialists, so far as it concerns the Muslim world, it may be an indirect menace, endorsing the Pan Touranism Pan-Islamism movements. The movement in favour of Pan-Islamism and Pan-Touranism, despite the great war, has not abated. On the contrary, circumstances arising from the war and the revolution in Russia gave it a fresh impetus.

CAUSE OF ANTI-EUROPEAN FEELING

Pan-Touranism is a movement which aims to establish a social and political friendship among all the Turks of Caucasia, Turkestan, Bokhara and Tartary. This movement originated before the war and has steadily increased and spread over the Turkish countries. Its centre is Baku, the capital of the Azerbaijan Soviet.

Pan-Islamism has been in the mind of Muslim thinkers for more than half a century. These men have been occupied in showing to the world the injustices under which Mahomedans have suffered, in searching for remedies for their social maladies, in making educational reforms, and creating means of collaboration and co-operation among the different sections of the Muslim people. But all those were the thought and efforts of a minority. Circumstances, too, have been unfavourable for a practical demonstration of Muslim fraternity.

But the last war and the continuation of the Imperialistic policy after the armistice greatly helped the cause of Pan-Islamism. The partition of Turkey, the humiliation of the Caliph, the peace treaty imposed upon the Turks, and the Franco-British enmities, together with broken promises and unredeemed pledges, are responsible for the recrudescence of anti-European feeling everywhere. The treatment experienced by Emir Feisal, the King of Syria, carried a leson detrimental to Muslim confidence in solemn compacts and covenants concluded with the Allies.

ALL MAHOMEDANS AT WAR.

In brief, because of better comprehension and a clearer understanding by the people of Islam of the European policy of injustice, coercion, and domination practised against them, the Islamic question gradually took its present shape. These iniquitous acts committed against the Mahomedans have led to a general unrest in the Muslim world. A fire of revolution and evolution has begun to manifest itself in the political hopes and aspirations of Islam.

Everywhere in the Muslim world the Mahomedans are in a state of war against their oppressors. The Turks are fighting against their enemies in Smyrna, in Cilicia, etc., Syria and Mesopotamia are trying to overthrow their new masters: Egypt is struggling for her independence, and India is slipping slowly into a more and more dangerous condition which offers little chance for compromise.

Those who are at the head of politics in the Muslim countries did not claim their rights through fanaticism, nor did they send a delegation to Europe, because they knew that these thorny problems could not be solved in this way. And consequently they inclined towards Soviet Russia. The Soviet Government has not failed to take advantage of his movement of Pan-Islamism. The Soviet project of enlisting Islam for Bolshevism began early in 1919, when the Central Bureau of Muslim Organisation of the Communist Party of the Russian Republic was established in Moscow. Its purpose was "to serve as a central propaganda bureau for Oriental peoples and to join those long-suffering nations to the oppressed family of the whole world under the reign of Communism."

In furtherance of this aim it projected "immediate union and combined action against British rule by all Asiatic people." The bureau gathered in Baku, last September, the delegates of all the Muslim countries and promissed them the aid of Soviet Russia in their fight for independence.

ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA.

At last Mustapha Kemal, the Turkish Nationalist leader, not being able to resign himself to losing his independence or consenting to deliver up to Greek administration the most cherished parts of his patrimony has joined hands with Russia and accepted the leadership of anti-English propaganda in the Muslim world.

In October, 1920, the committee of the League for the Liberation of Islam assembled at Angora, under the presidency of Mustapha Kemal himself. Questions arose at this meeting in reference to the unity of Turkey, the Pan-Islamic armed movement, and the relations between the Bolshevists and the Mahomedans.

At the end of this meeting Mustapha Kemal issued a manifesto to the Turkish people and to the army in which he offered to use all his influence towards liberating Islam and the East from the Allies. It went on to state that all religious endeavours in the East and also the Turkish Nationalist movement had the support of the Soviet Government.

Mustapha Kemal can have nothing in common with those who seek to overthrow all the institutions he respects. It is, merely, to escape slavery, imposed upon the Turks by the Severes Treaty.

What is the immediate outcome of this alliance? A fearful mess in the vast region between the Mediterranean and the Caspian and far beyond, an aggravation of the volcanic possibilities of the discontent in Egypt, in Persia, and India; the flaming up again of Pan-Islamic and Pan Touranian aspiration; the increased resistance to Britain by well-armed tribes between Bagdad and the Persian Gulf.

"TAKE AWAY THAT BAUBLE !"

BOGEY OF "ROYAL" RECEPTIONS.

Glasgow leads the way. At last we see some signs of a revolt against the continual kicks and insults which the rich offer to the poor. The proposal to entertain the Prince of Wales at Glasgow has been vigorously and dramatically protested against by Councillor Kerr. I have not the pleasure of his acquaintance, but I congratulate him on the appropriate and Cromwellian gesture, and wish him luck in future and similar efforts. Let us hope that it will arouse the mass to the full sense of degradation to which they have fallen. Time was when a Britisher was a freeman. To-day he is beguiled by the pomp and circumstance that attend authority into the belief that when the aldermen have a feast, a benefit results to the citizens. Nowadays, every ameliorative proposal of social reform is ushered into the world through the medium of a banquet attended by royalty, or at a public meeting with similar royal trimmings. At these functions official labour leaders, those high priests of patriotic pomp and circumstance, can often be found in sycophantic and lick-spittle attendance denying their consciences and betraying their class. Meanwhile, be it noted that the number of workers in the United Kingdom, who were on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges on February 11, was 1,143,300. It was also officially announced that in addition to this huge total, there were nearly 700,000 short time claimants. These official figures do not disclose the full state of affairs. There is a further number of short time workers and non-registered workers estimated to amount to at least half a million—and our aldermen would—banquet with royalty.—"Solidarity."

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

190 RECAPTURED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 27.

With reference to the reported escape of about 700 prisoners from the Central Jail of Rajahahi, the actual number who got away was 669. They succeeded in escaping by breaking through the main gate at one o'clock on Thursday afternoon. Up to the present 190 have been recaptured.

CALCUTTA LETTER.

N. C. O. IN BENGAL.

PREACHING C. O. IN THE GARB OF SANITATION !

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 22.

Sir Surendranath Banerjea has asked Mr. K. K. Mitter, Editor of the "Sanjibani" (who some time ago proposed a Bengali address of welcome to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught) to supply him with ten able bodied courageous and educated young Bengalis to kill gnats in the village, cut forest, combat malaria, and preach cooperation in the villages. For news from Bengal villages is alarming in the extreme: for instance in the Jessore district every cultivator has refused to sow jute, and is ready to sell paddy at a cheap rate to local Mahajans. They won't sell jute to swell the wealth of outsiders. But to compel men to show what they won't sow and drink toddy or foreign liquor which they want to avoid, either due to the lecture of the Mahatma or the Padre would be absurd in the extreme. Hence the rumoured attempt to preach cooperation in the guise of sanitation. In his recent council speeches Sir S. N. Banerjea said that N. C. O. was causing incalculate mischief. He, however, did not (now that he has got the cake he wept for so long) say to the Council that once upon a time he said (when his own grievances were strong) that no gentleman could associate himself with officials, after his Barisal arrest and that therefore he resigned the chairmanship of the Barrackpore Municipality!

LORD SINHA GOVERNS !

It is said, and admitted on all hands, that our Bengali Peer is really "governing" Bihar! You have published a long list of prosecutions, but probably would, along with your good readers, like to hear from Bengal what its only Peer is gaining or losing in Bengali public estimation. In spite of the reat strides of N. C. O. there *are* admiers of Lord Sinha's Government. Some Bengalis hold that he is a strong man, and does not yield to officials easily. A confidential clerk was wanted for Lord Sinha, and his Secretaries are alleged to have rejected a Bengali candidate stating that no Bengali could be trusted. Whereupon Lord Sinha who "governs" Behar in the way you already know, from non-Bengali sources, is alleged to have written the following official note:—"But this is a time when a Bengali must be trusted!" The Secretaries were obliged to appoint the Bengali and whisper official secrets into his untrustworthy ears.

THE BELATED CONVOCATION.

The much vaunted Convocation of the Calcutta University is at last coming off on the 24th instant; and it is difficult to say whether it will be a success or not. There are those who apprehend an empty house and shouts of "Gandhi Maharaj etc." Possibly a strict police guard and judicious issue of tickets will celebrate an impromtu affair, and the English papers will do the rest by saying that the "Convocation was a complete success inspite of the attempt of the so-called Non-Cooperationist."

The recent Matriculation Examination was held and completed under pathetic circumstances. Unparallelled scenes were witnessed in front of the Senate House within which thousands of boys were "matriculating" a lot of non-cooperating boys, bare foot and barehead, marched forwards and backwards beating their breasts and looking at the boys in the hall, and singing songs asking them to quit their pen and come out! It is stated that the result was not very successful; only three hundred abstained from the examination. Otherwise the "Matriculation was a complete success" in the parlance of the authorities.

EMPLOYERS ASSOCIATION-VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

We hear much about this association whose avowed object is to prevent petty tyranny (for who could put down big tyranny?) toward petty clerks. Some office superiors make clerks work beyond the legitimate office hours, others make their fingers sore by over-typewriting, while many insult their subordinates by calling them "Baboos", or whistling them as a master does his pet. Calcutta offices are famous for overwork, while overtime allowance is unknown. The vigilance committee will see to this. There is necessity for an All-India Organisation: for instance we have not yet heard what steps have been taken against the Station Master of Bareily who caused a second-class passenger to get down and remove to another compartment while his was vacated for a European passenger. It sould be the duty of All-India Vigilance Committee to demand explanation from the station master or proceed legally against him. It is the opinion of many here htat if only petty tyranny were checked, half the discontent would vanish like mist at sunrise.

THE SPINNING WHEEL AT WORK.

The spinning wheel has made further strides since I wrote you last. In every shop a wheel is on show and a signboard shows "Charka for Sale!" even if there be *but one* Charka in stock! The Khilafat Charka Store in Chitpore Road is the biggest store. But what caused me surprise was a number of huts in Upper Circular Road where the Charka prepares [illegible] thread that it is rolled into little [illegible] "[illegible] Suta" and ticketed like the [illegible] Swadeshi of 16 [illegible]

[illegible] acclaimed as the god who has given India her much needed thread. Sir Surendranath Banerjea is alleged to have purchased a Charka and spun some thread on it, only (it is alleged) to show "how utterly incapable this machine is compared to modern plant!" The new Minister might as well ride a bullock cart to demonstrate its worthlessness in comparison with the locomotive that pulls the Bombay Mail. Time was when he himself preached N.C.O., boycott, and barefoot, and even fasting!

RESIGNING AND COURTING DISMISSAL.

It is the growing opinion in Bengal that Sir Sankaran Nair and others who resigned government posts as a mark of protest against martial law or other forms of highhandedness, could have better served India by not resigning but by courting dismissal after having done what it was their duty to do, and what they had the official power to do. For instance, even if he had no legal power, Sir Sankaran could have immediately after the martial law, passed an order that all colleges and schools in India were to be termed "National" institutions, as already government offices and other institutions are called "public" institutions, and officers termed "public official." The word "national" is not much different to "public", and yet it would serve national [illegible] such [illegible] immediate [illegible] worship- [illegible]

[illegible] as he certainly does not require a paltry sum of ten thousand a month, when he can earn 30 thousand in the High Court. About the "honour" which the Governorship was invested with in the past, the times have changed, and not much importance is attached to a post whose owner must remain in the clutches of the secretaries. In them he "lives, moves, and has his being!" Sir Sankaran could have dismissed European official. The word "national" is not much paltry pretext: the secretaries, the European Princip[illegible] colleges, the Inspector-General [illegible] the Directors of Public [illegible]struction,—would all be dismis[illegible] grievances which [illegible] we so long have against them about educational matters. What a fine opportunity there is for Lord Sinha now to redeem the past and the present—when he has to set his signature and seal to the numerous daily orders for proceedings against his own country men! No European Governor can or ever could order so many arrests or proceedings against his own kith and kin! A Bengali ought to follow the nobler side of European characteristic! We are apt to copy their blemishes, but never try to improve our character by the bright and honourable example which the European nations set by showing fellow-feeling toward their own countrymen.

SHIAS AWAKENED !

A MONSTER DEMONSTRATION.

JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB TO BE FREED.

The news of the bombing of the Holy Shrine at Najaf which was reproduced in the Vernacular Press from "Aman of Afghan", has created much sensation in the Shias of Lucknow, says the local correspondent of "The Independent." A meeting was convened on the 6th of March by several persons with the result that about 1,500 met in the Imam Bara Ghufran Hall under the presidentship of Mr. Agha Hasain, Barrister. Resolution, condemning the act of bombing of the Holy Shrine, was passed and most effective speeches were delivered. Another resolution related to demanding exclusion of non-Muslims in Jazirat-ul-Arab. Mr. Khalique Zaman on behalf of the Sunnies, Mr. Harkaran Nath Misra on behalf of the Hindus, spoke at the meeting.

Soon followed the communiqué of H. E. Sir Harcourt Butler denying in very guarded words the allegations made in connection with the above episode.

20th March was the 10th mourning day of the Najaf incident. Lucknow has never seen a more effective religious demonstration. Early in the morning one found propaganda work on either side. A notice over the signatures of the District Magistrate told the people that a Shia deputation waited upon his Excellency and went satisfied. On the other hand a notice over the signature of those who went to his Excellency practically contradicted the official version. They denied having gone to H. E. of their own accord and having given out that they were satisfied. On the other hand, the signatories give a different version. They were called and they represented to H. E. that apart from the news which had come through the "Aman" they had private information about the bombing of Najaf. The Hon. Mr. Porter, the Finance Member, told them that he was there in 1918 and that owing to the action of some irresponsible persons only the boundary walls of the city of Najaf were slightly damaged which could be repaired in a few hours and the places affected were a mile off from the Holy Shrine. On enquiry by the Home Member they said that the only way which could satisfy them was that a deputation be sent to make enquiries on the spot, Mr. Agha Hassan further represented to H. E. that under the Islamic commandments there ought to be no non-Muslim ruler in Jazirat-ul-Arab. On being asked not to create an agitation against the Government of India they said that it was no part of their work, but they had to obey their religion. In spite of official propaganda about 50,000 mostly Shias took part in the demonstration of the 20th. Shops were closed in certain localities near the Chowk and about 60 parties of people with banners and Alams mourning went to the replica of Najaf in Niwazganj. At about 2 p.m. the gathering at Najaf Niwazganj exceeded 20,000. The Hon. the Home Member Raja of Mahmudabad came to that place and read out a proclamation which was nearly the same as had appeared in the papers and further gave the information that the High Commissioner of Baghdad was prepared to offer every facility to any deputation to see for themselves and to satisfy their community if so required by the Shias of India. Even this declaration does not appear to have satisfied the public. Some people thought the offer made by the Government to be a bluff, the others believed in the *bona fides* of the statement of the local Government, but were absolutely certain that even this Government were misinformed. However, the trend of the speeches delivered after the declaration of the Home Member showed that the bombing of Najaf was not their only grievance which caused the demonstration, but that they were prepared to fight to the bitter end as long as Jazirat-ul-Arab was not free from non-Muslim hands. It is expected that by the end of this month the Shias of Lucknow will form themselves into an association to protect their sacred places as well as to carry on their propaganda till their religious demands are satisfied.—By wire.

NOT YET!

MAHATMA GANDHI ON GENERAL STRIKE.

PRACTISING LAWYERS AND LEADERSHIP.

Mahatma Gandhi halted for a few hours in Calcutta on his way to Cuttack. Some of the organisers of the Provincial Conference at Barisal wanted to take him there and with that end in view Babu Satish Chandra Chatterjee had proceeded to Burdwan to get into Mahatma Gandhi's company to have a talk with him. But Mahatmaji had told him in the train that it was impossible for him to go to Barisal now as his presence at Cuttack was more urgent. So our Barisal friends hurried to Sj. Chittaranjan Das's residence to induce him to change his decision, with Babu Gunada Charan Sen at their head. Mahatma Gandhi was adamentine and he, in view of the more urgent need of Cuttack, could not change his programme, and go over to Barisal. The conversation however, took a general turn. Asked as to whether the All-India Congress Committee that was going to meet at Beswada, was going to call for a general strike, Mahatmaji said that he did not think that a general strike was necessary. He expressed his optimism about success with the present programme. Moreover the whole country was not yet prepared for a general strike. But things here were taking such a turn and tending towards such a direction that he thought they would not be under the necessity of a general strike. He spoke of the wonderful response among the masses and in unforeseen quarters. He never thought of so much success about the drink question, as that was included only by implication in their present programme. But that had led to wonderful developments all over the country. The arbitration Courts were coming in for great popularity in many parts of the country. At Jubbulpore the soldiers insisted on being allowed to have a look at him by being present at a meeting, though they did not want to take part in the proceedings, and they had to be allowed. So when there was a general awakening among the masses, he thought they would not undergo the necessity of calling for a general strike.

COOPERATING LAWYERS' LEADERSHIP.

Leaving aside the question of Barisal, Gunada Babu turned the course of the conversation to a matter now engaging public attention viz. the question as to whether those laywers who had not withdrawn from practice in Courts should take part in political movements or not. "If you do not mind, Mahatmaji, I wish to ask you whether you have advised lawyers who have not yet been able to give up their practice not to take part in politics" Mahatma Gandhi replied, "In other words you want me to say something about the article in the "A. B. Patrika." A copy of that was handed to me only a short time ago and I have answered the issue raised in an article which I have sent to "Young India." I have had to discuss the question with many in the course of my tour in the Punjab and I have dealt with it in my speeches there. I did not say that they would not be allowed to take part in politics. What I said was, they should be *silent workers* and should not take the 'lead.'" Gunada Babu wanted to have the point cleared up further and said, "The Congress has not yet called for a strike of lawyers and so if a lawyer has not yet been able to give up his profession but is trying to arrange things in such a way that he may one day retire in the words of the Congress Resolution is making greater efforts to suspend his practice or more plainly, if a lawyer is sympathetic and there is no difference in his views about non-cooperation, but it is only due to personal weakness that he has not been able to give up the profession, should he be debarred from taking a part in politics on that account?" Gandhiji replied that he never meant to say that such a man should be totally excluded. His advice was that such a man should remain a silent worker, one of the rank and file—a "camp-follower," as he put it, and never be a leader or an office-bearer in any organisation.

WHO SHOULD BE A LEADER.

Gunada Babu asked if such a man was whole-heartedly in the movement and might give up his practice even on the following day, should such a man be debarred, simply on that account? "Yes" replied Mahatma Gandhi, "not until he has actually complied with the requirements of the Congress resolution should he associate himself actively with any propaganda. And if he was in right spirit, he himself would hesitate to come forward. I would like him to imitate the attitude of the Khwaja Shaheb of Aligarh. He would not take the chair in a meeting because he had not yet been able to actually comply with the requirements of the Congress resolution, and now he is in charge of the National University at Aligarh. So at Multan and other places. At Umbala Lala Dunichand is a prince of men. Three-fourths of what he earns is devoted to the work of the country and humanity. Yet he hesitated to preside over one of the meetings in which he (the Mahatmaji) was to speak. You cannot separate the bad from the good, because it [illegible] of the places there were many [illegible] were seeing the public, without [illegible] their hearts even in the least." [illegible] Babu admitted that the above account [illegible] out too true but yet would it not [illegible] conversion impossible.

TIME FOR ACTION.

Would it not exasperate the lawyers when they saw they were not wanted? "No" replied Mahatmaji, "I think we are not yet so degraded as to [illegible]" "Does he not comply with the requirements of the Congress if he at present merely intends to give up practice? Has he not been making greater efforts in that way?" "No, I think not. Sufficient time has gone by in the course of which he ought to have shown greater results" replied Gandhiji. Gunada Babu said, but if the people themselves elected them without being able to find out a suitable man, what would be done in that case? The reply was "then there would be no quarrel. If the people are at their wits' end they might do as they liked." "But it was these people themselves" he said, "who were not wanting these lawyers." At Jubbulpore from where he was coming, two young men (sons of rich merchants) were leading the movement very successfully against a whole host of lawyers. Being business men they were carrying on the work of organisation most effectively. He passed through certain villages there which were ideal villages. There was no shouting of Ghandhiji-ki-Jai", no *charanasparsha* as he entered. Gunada Babu asked whether such exclusion would not have a disastrous effect upon the movement by reducing the number of lawyers? "I think it is not better to have a few men believing in the thing." "Quality and not quantity is what you insist on," remarked Sj. [illegible] Chandra Chatterji who was sitting near Mahatma Gandhi nodded assent and [illegible] care to point out that such exclusion [illegible] not confined to lawyers only but extended to merchants and others also who did not comply with Congress requirements. On the other hand, if there was a mere [illegible] man who had acted up to the requirements on the Congress resolution he might be entrusted with the leadership.

PRESTIGE OF LAW COURTS EXPLODED

"The great effect of the Non-Co-operation movement has at least been this" Mahatma Gandhi went on to say "that the dignity of Law Courts and the false prestige attaching to the legal profession have been utterly demolished. Men who are practising as lawyers are mostly conscious that they are doing something wrong. In one of the towns of the Punjab, a gentleman who was still a practising lawyer refused to sit on the same platform with the leaders of the Non-Cooperation movement and insisted on sitting in the midst of the crowd. Such has been the case with students and title-holders also. No privilege no additional prestige was given to them. They had been merged in the general mass of men and were judged as one of them." Everywhere, he said, he saw men had begun to forget that a man was entitled to special treatment or special hearing because he was a lawyer. At least he could not find out that a man was a lawyer from any outside behaviour or treatment. Men in the Punjab had asked him what they were to do with regard to such cooperating lawyers. He had advised them not to elect these men as office-bearers, but to allow them to serve the country as camp-followers, if they could not do so as leaders. Mahatmaji went on:—"That was the state of public opinion in the country. They should adopt such an attitude towards public men whose opinions did not conform to the requisite standard. Look at Asquith and Bonar Law. They were fast friends in private life but were opposed to each other in public life. That is a feature of the English public life which I wish my countrymen to emulate. But I would not advise social boycott in such cases. Take the case of Pt. Malaviya here. The people held very strong opinion about his nationalisation of the Benares University and as he failed to do that they did not want him. Nothing cuts me so deep as this treatment of one whose life may be summarised in the one word "sacrifice." I have, I think, been able to save him from hisses and other personal insults but I cannot tell what a source of grief it is to me to find that he is not wanted anywhere in the country. From everywhere telegrams are coming to me—'Bring the Ali Brothers with you, don't fail to bring Pandit Motilal Nehru' but he was missing the name of Malaviya with regret.

He was about to continue but as it was pointed out to him that it was time for catching the next train, he cut short his discourse and Sj. Satischandra Chatterji made a final appeal for inducing him to go to Barisal. But Mahatmaji was adamantine in his determination not to [illegible] the present programme and he easily evaded the trap laid out by Satish Babu [illegible] fused to take the fate of the [illegible] of the untouchability question [illegible] ing them aside with his winsome [illegible] of child-like simplicity.—"The Servant."

INDIAN CURRENCY PROBLEM.

A CRITICAL STUDY.

The following is the full text of Appendix I to the series of articles on "The Indian Currency Problem", by Mr. B. F. Madon, which appeared in our issues of March 11, 14 and 15:

APPENDIX I.

ANALYSIS OF THE IMPORTS.

As per tables attached, the total figures for Imports of the year 1919-20 amount to about 208 crores.

A study of the detailed lists will satisfy any one that the figures are properly distributed and that there can be no question that at least 52½ crores go to the wealthier classes, 57½ crores go to Trade and Industry and 4½ crores go to Railways, say 114½ crores go to in all, in which the producer has no lot nor part.

The next two items, viz.:—22 crores of sugar, 59 crores for foreign piece-goods, etc., will create some difference of opinion. People who defend the present policy claim either that (a) a good part of these two groups do go to the producer—or that (b) even admitting that the producer uses only home-made stuff he still benefits, because he gets his Indian-made sugar or cloth cheaper in consequence of the cheaper prices at which the foreign sugar or textiles can be laid down. I do not think this argument can be borne out as regards Sugar because the producing classes mainly use "Gur" and the price of this article does not move up and down with that of Imported Sugar. Therefore the benefit on exchange on even these 22 crores all really goes to the wealthier classes that do not use "Gur" and must have refined sugar.

As for the price of some of the imported cloth it might perhaps to some extent affect locally made goods. However the bulk of the 59 crores is finer class of texties and this is entirely for the wealthier classes. I very much doubt if the kinds that really compete with local stuff, and thereby affect the prices of the latter, amount to even 10 crores.

Even allowing there was any such benefit, the producer does not want it at the expense of loss on his entire produce because his disbursements on cloth are very small at best in this tropical country.

In a separate appendix is shown India's balance sheet from which it will be clear which parties will be affected by the change in our standard unit and to what extent each of them will benefit or suffer therefrom.

I may here take up another argument, viz.—that the Government must look to the greatest good of the greatest number, and in doing this, if they have to do something that hurts the producer there is no help for it. Let us therefore examine how the population of India is made up as regards trades and occupations. The Census of 1911 gives occupied in production of Raw materials 72.44 per cent., occupied in Trade, Industry and Transport 18.56 per cent., occupied in Public Administration and the Professions 3.48 per cent., miscellaneous 5.52 per cent.

RAW MATRIALS—INDIANS'. MAINSTAY.

The above will show that nearly three-fourths of the population of this country draw their livelihood from production of raw materials, and if the greatest good of the greatest number is any criterion, Government should not do anything that hurts these producers of India. When we further remember that th bulk of this class is extremely poor and heavily submerged in debt any such action becomes far more reprehensible.

Let us however look more closely into the figures of Trade and Industry.

The 18.56 per cent. or 58 million people drawing their livelihood from Trade and Industry are distributed as follows—Industry 35¼ million say 11.28 per cent.; Transport by Water, Road and Rail 4¾ million say 1.52 per cent.; Post, Telegraph and Telephone ¼ million say .08 per cent.; Bankers, Brokers and Traders of all sorts 17¾ million say 5.68 per cent. Total 58¼ million say 18.56 per cent. Of the above the last, Bankers and Traders, can very well look after themselves. In fact the greatest profiteering is by this class and it is surely not for them that the Government is making the change in our standard unit in order to reduce prices. The only important group is that of Industry 35¼ millions or 11.28 per cent. It is this group that we may expect to find the bulk of the fixed-wage earners which is really the only class that suffers most seriously by a rise of prices. Even assuming that the *whole* of this group deserve the Government's solicitude we have 72.44 per cent. of producers against 11.28 per cent. of industrial labourers. These figures show that it is the producer, that has the most overwhelming claim on the solicitude of the Government. However, let us look at this 11.28 per cent. still more closely. We find that the most important organised industry is textiles. Most of the other groups comprise workers, e.g., tailors, bricklayers, carpenters, etc., etc., who engage themselves from day to day and are able to and have actually secured increased wages as prices rose. In the organised industries, the raising of wages is a more difficult process, and it is frequently necessary to resort to strikes to achieve this end.

Let us now look more closely into the figures of textile workers. They form 8½ millions out of 58 millions or only 2.64 per cent. of the total population of this country. Is it for these that the Government is hurting the great producing classes who form 72.44 of the population? And then, is it not these very industries that were responsible for the very greatest profiteering? Was it not these very industries that were making not only cent. per cent., but two hundred and even three hundred per cent. per annum in the past few years? Why should they not pay their own workers adequately? Why should the Government take measures to help these capitalists to keep down wages of their labourers? The strikes were mainly due to these capitalists failing in their duty towards their employees, and, even then, the strikes came only when the famine of 1918 put up food grains to famine levels.

The whole argument based on the respective claims of producers and consumers, and the Government's duty to look to the greatest good of the greatest number will therefore now be seen to be entirely insincere and misleading.

"TAMPERING WITH CURRENCY."

If the above 2.64 per cent. are further analysed it will be seen that the number of workers and their dependants in our Jute and Cotton Mills—which are the largest organised industries in this country is again a much smaller fraction even of this 2.64 per cent. and it is on strikes by this very small percentage of the population that Government bases all the tall talk of serious labour discontents and the necessity of doing something—in the present case a tampering with currency—to pacify them.

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BURMA NEWS.

RECORD BLOCK OF JADE DISCOVERED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, March 28.

The provincial census total gives the figure at 13,204,760, of whom 6,454,440 are females. Compared with the 1911 figures 12,115,217 of whom 5,931,723 were females the provincial increase is slightly under 9 per cent. Occupied houses in Rangoon amount to 55,507, an increase of nearly 6,000 over the last census figures.

A Kachin villager has found a record block of jade at mines in Mogaung. It is valued at four lakhs, and is being driven down the hill by three bufalloes.

Owing to the *hartal* and Easter holidays all markets remained closed last week, but paddy was reported from at Rs. 175 to Rs. 180.

The application for transfer of U. Ottama's case will be heard on Tuesday.

THE JATHEEYA VIDYALAYA, ONGALF.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Jatheeya Vidyalaya, Ongole, was started on the 9th February 1921 by Mr T. Prakasam, Bar-at-Law, in his spacious newly erected storied building in the Western end of the town.

From the day of its starting, the Institution has shown very rapid progress. There are at present 145 students belonging to various communities including Muhammadans. There are 18 members on the Staff including Messrs. O. M. Subrahmanyam B.A., (Honorary Principal), and P. L. Narayana Rao, B.A., LL.B., (Allahabad) Chief Professor of Hindi.

There are now thirty spinning wheels which are found at work incessantly from morn till eve. Both spinning and weaving are being taken by the boys of all classes with eagerness, that cannot adequately be described.

A New Industry which has been started in the Institution and which promises to be a very important one of this place, is cutlery, comprising of the manufacture of pen knives, razors, scissors and locks. This a very ancient industry which has been conducted by a small family of Goldsmiths in a neighbouring village, who for many generations have been supplying these instruments to several of the neighbouring districts. This Institution has now resolved to spread this Industry, which, in the village of its origin, in now having but a moribund existence.

The Vidyalaya has resolved to present Mahatma Gadhi with a few of these articles specially made with fine ivory handels on the 31st of this month at Beswada.

All the industries are supervised by an Expert Superintendent of Industries. Besides the Industries, (Carpentry, Cutlery and Weaving) provision is also made for instruction in commercial subjects like Telugu Shorthand, Typewriting, Shorthand Banking etc.

All literary education is given in the Vernacular. Special religious instruction is given separately for Hindus and Muhammadans. English is also taught in all Classess.

The Management contemplates to erect permanent buildings for the Vidyalaya in the near future in the spacious grounds which have been promised by a leading citizen of this place, and provide facilities for practical instruction in Agriculture and Mechanical Engineering, in addition to the abovementioned Industrial and Technical branches.

The Vidyalaya promises in a very short time to be an ideal one.

ARBITRATION COURTS AT NASIK.

A managing committee, presided over by Mr. Dharsi Hemraj drafted constitution of an arbitration court, and the public has accepted it. The Court begins its cases to-day.

Dr. Saverker addressed two public meetings, yesterday evening and at night, when he, in glowing terms, described the present situation he paid a eloquent tribute to the work done by the Nasik people.

Funds are started both for school as well as *Lavad Cacheri*. The promoters are thinking of adding a Gujerati side so the National School with residency facilities. This would no doubt be an attraction to long time sonjourners here, and even a few permanent boarders are expected from outside Nasik.

THE SANTACRUZ GURUKUL.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION CONCLUDED.

The anniversary celebrated of the Santacruz Gurukoola, came to a close on Sunday evening. Kavi Nanalal Dalpatram presided over the day's deliberations. The marking features in the proceedings were the initiation of sixteen new Bramhacharies, performance of physical feat by the old Brahmacharies, distribution of prizes and the collection of funds for the Gurukoola.

The prize distribution ceremony was marked by a striking incident. When Brahmachari Shantilal, one of the jolly young students in the Gurukoola, was called for prize, he was greeted by an outburst of cheers from all sides. On inquiries it was ascertained that Shantilal has a small antecident behind him which makes him an object of interest to all who know him. It is said that a Medical Officer who went to Busrah during the war with the Indian Expeditionary Force found Shantilal in a deserted condition and the Officer who is childless himself, picked him up and brought him to India. Shantidas was put in the Gurukoola last year and this year he stood first at the annual examination. He is about six years of age and looks the strongest and stoutest among his contemporaries.

After the distribution of prizes the chairman addressing the gathering said the noteworthy feature of this year's festival of the Gurukoola was that on that day the Gurukula was entering upon a new career. Till now it was a school for primary and secondary education but from that day she would be imparting higher or college education too. And the institute owed all that success to the selfless and ardent labour of Dr. Kalyandas Desai and the earnest and sacrificing spirit of the teachers.

The speaker then criticised at length the education given by the Indian Universities and said that their educationists considered that oriental culture and oriental learning were no culture and learning, and inflicted upon their children alien thoughts, alien ideas and alien culture which had proved detrimental to the civilisation of uncounted centuries. Illustrating he said that since the beginning of the university education, Indians were taught the philosophy only of Kant, Butler and Bergson. "Was there no Indian philosopher there?" he asked. The speaker maintained that all the rest of the callousness of the bureaucratic educationists showed how they "non-cooperated" with the things Indian.

Dr. Kalyandas then made an appeal for funds for the Gurukula which has to bear the cost of Rs. 40 for each Brahmachary per month and the appeal was liberally responded to. Several volunteers undertook to collect money during the current year and about forty thousand were collected and promised on the spot.

Mr. Devidas J. Desai and Mr. Damoderdas Sunderdas greatly helped Dr. Kalyandas in raising the funds.

THE BENGAL CONFERENCE.

NON-CO-OPERATION RESOLUTION.

(Associated Press.)

BARISAL, March 27.

The Bengal Provincial Conference reassembled this afternoon. Resolutions expressing gratificating at the spreed of the Non-Cooperation movement in Bengal and emphasising its non-violent character, congratulating those who had given up their vocations in response to the call, and asking guardians not to prevent students of sixteen wishing to withdraw from schools from doing so were passed, after which the Conference proceeded to discuss a resolution urging lawyers to suspend practice from April 10th. To this an amendment fixing the date at May 1st was accepted and the resolution as amended was declared passed amidst considerable commotion. A division was demanded and it was decided to take the vote after the remainder of the resolutions had been disposed of.

LILLOAH STRIKERS' RIOTOUS BEHAVIOUR.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 28.

Lilloah strikers continued their riotous behaviour on Sunday, stoning local trains, as a result of which a few passengers were injured. One driver, who was taking his engine out of the shed, was assaulted by the mob and mercilessly handled. The running room was then attacked and left badly demaged. An attempt to attack Europeans in their quarters was frustrated.

At the request of the Khilafat Committee a meeting with the acting Superintendent of the Lilloah Workshop was arranged to endeavour to arrange for a settlement. The result of the meeting is not known.

MR. GANDHI AND KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

RAJKOT, March 28.

Mr. Gandhi has communicated his opinion to the Kathiawad Hitwardhak Sabha regarding the holding of the Political Conference in Kathiawad by wire as follows:—"Having read both statements, I am clearly of opinion that the Parishad, with the limitations prescribed, cannot advance people's welfare." The Conference has, therefore, cancelled the limitations imposed and has decided to invite all to join the Conference.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the "Album of European Notables", presented by the proprietor, "Kaiser-i-Hind", to the subscribers, as a gift for the year 1921.

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A SOUND FORMULA

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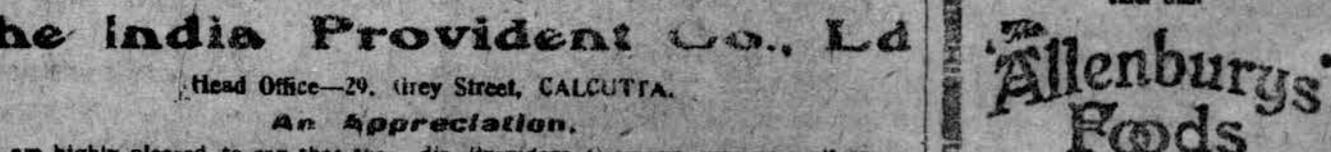

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ANOTHER SINHA CIRCULAR

ARE MUNICIPAL OFFICERS GOVT. SERVANTS?

AN AMAZING ORDER.

The following circular has been issued by the Government of Bihar and Orissa in the Ministry of Local Self-Government:—

No. 634—711-M.

From

M. G. HALLETT, Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to Government,

To

All CHAIRMEN of DISTRICT
BOARDS and MUNICIPALITIES.

Dated Patna, the 14th March 1921.

Sir,—I am directed by the Government of Bihar and Orissa in the Ministry of Local Self-Government to communicate to you their suggestions as to the action which should be taken against the non-cooperation movement by District Boards and Municipalities.

2. Municipalities and District Boards are an integral part of the general administration of the Province. It is the duty of the office bearers and members of these institutions to refrain from any act which might be construed as supporting the non-co-operation movement which denounces co-operation in any form with the existing system of administration. Mere presence of persons, who have a share, however small, in the arministration of Municipalities and District Boards, at meetings meant to advance the cause of non-co-operation, is likely to be construed into sympathy with the object of the movement as these meetings are attended by the ignorant masses.

3. Much stress is laid on the avowed non-violent character of the movement by the apologists of the propaganda, but it must be remembered that the work of propagation is carried on by volunteers over whom the author of the political movement has no control, and who carry on the work of propagation without having any direct instructions from the author of it. It is most likely that this occasion will be used by a class of men, who are to be found in the population of every country, to indulge in their habitual lawless propensity. Political teachings undergo transformation during propagation and these transformations are beyond the control of the authors of these teachings. An instance of this will be found in Mahatma Gandhi's Satyagraha movement. He admitted his teachings had been misunderstood by the people and produced results entirely different from what he had desired.

4. The Government are at the present moment doing all they can to make the people realize their responsibilities in Self-Government and to take an active interest in it. It is absolutely necessary that those responsible for the administration of District Boards and Municipalities should avoid even the appearance of any thing which might be construed as sympathy with non-co-operation. The Local Government in the Ministry of Local Self-Government invite the attention of all District Boards and Municipalities to Circular No. 158-C., dated the 31st January 1921, an extract from which is annexed. This Circular was rendered necessary because in some Districts Government officers had attended meetings held in support of non-co-operation and their presence at these meetings was interpreted as showing sympathy with the movement. In inviting the attention of the District Boards and Municipalities, the Local Government, in the Ministry of Local Self-Government, desire that these institutions should take such measures as they consider suitable, to prevent their office bearers, members and employees from attending non-co-operation meetings or doing any other act which might be construed as support of or sympathy for, or acquiescence in the non-co-operation movement.

5. The Chairman of District Boards and Municipalities are requested to report through the usual channel what measures they have adopted to give effect to the suggestions of Government.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
M. G. HALLETT,
Secretary to Government.

Extract from Government Circular No. 158-C., dated the 31st January 1921.

3. It has been reported to Government that at least in one district Government officers have attended meetings held in support of non-co-operation, or have otherwise acted in a way which could be interpreted as showing some sympathy with the movement. It must be distinctly understood that conduct of this kind will not be tolerated and should it come to the knowledge of any officer that his subordinates are acting in this way he should at once call upon them to explain their conduct and, if the explanation is unsatisfactory bring the facts to the notice of Government through the usual channel. These instructions of course do not apply when a Government officer (e.g. a police officer) has to attend a non-co-operation meeting in the ordinary course of his duties.

NON-COOPERATION IN CHIKODI.

Mr. G. B. Deshpande of Belgaum delivered an inspiring speech before a large audience at Chikodi on Saturday on "Congress creed and present situation." The following pleaders have suspended their practice for one year. (1) Shrijut, S. V. Kulkarni, (2) G. D. Shahade, (3) V. R. Majali, (4) N. N. Joshi, (5) Raosaheb, Yedurkar, (6) D. R. Sane, (7) Vasudeo Rao, Gokhale.

Taluka Congress Committee has been orgnised. Also Moslems are successfull in their crusade against Drink

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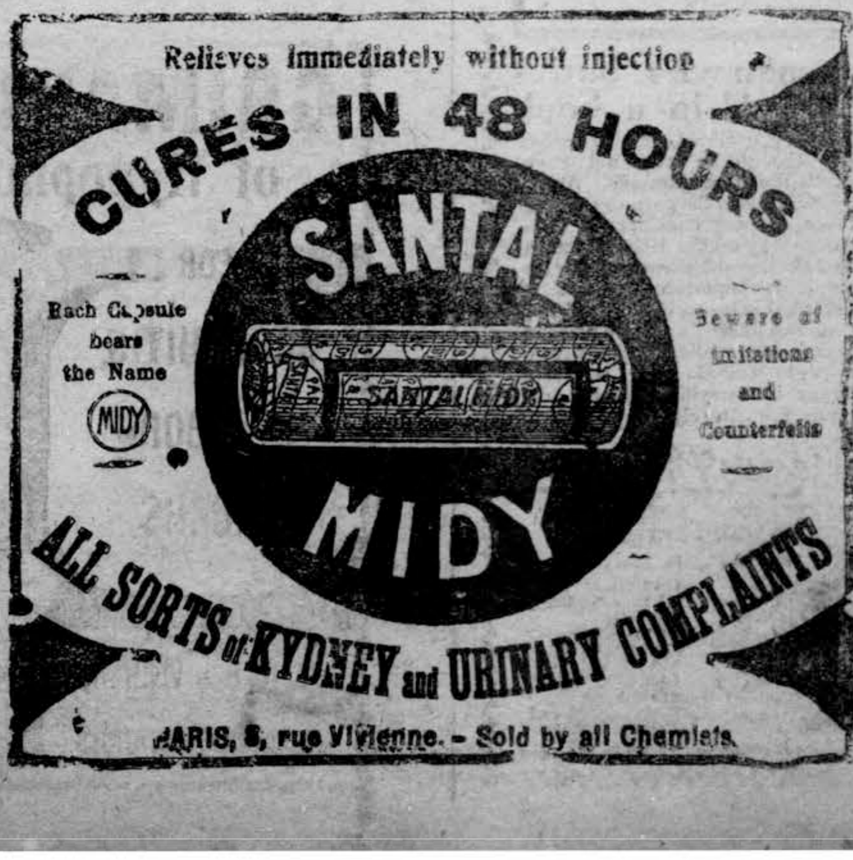

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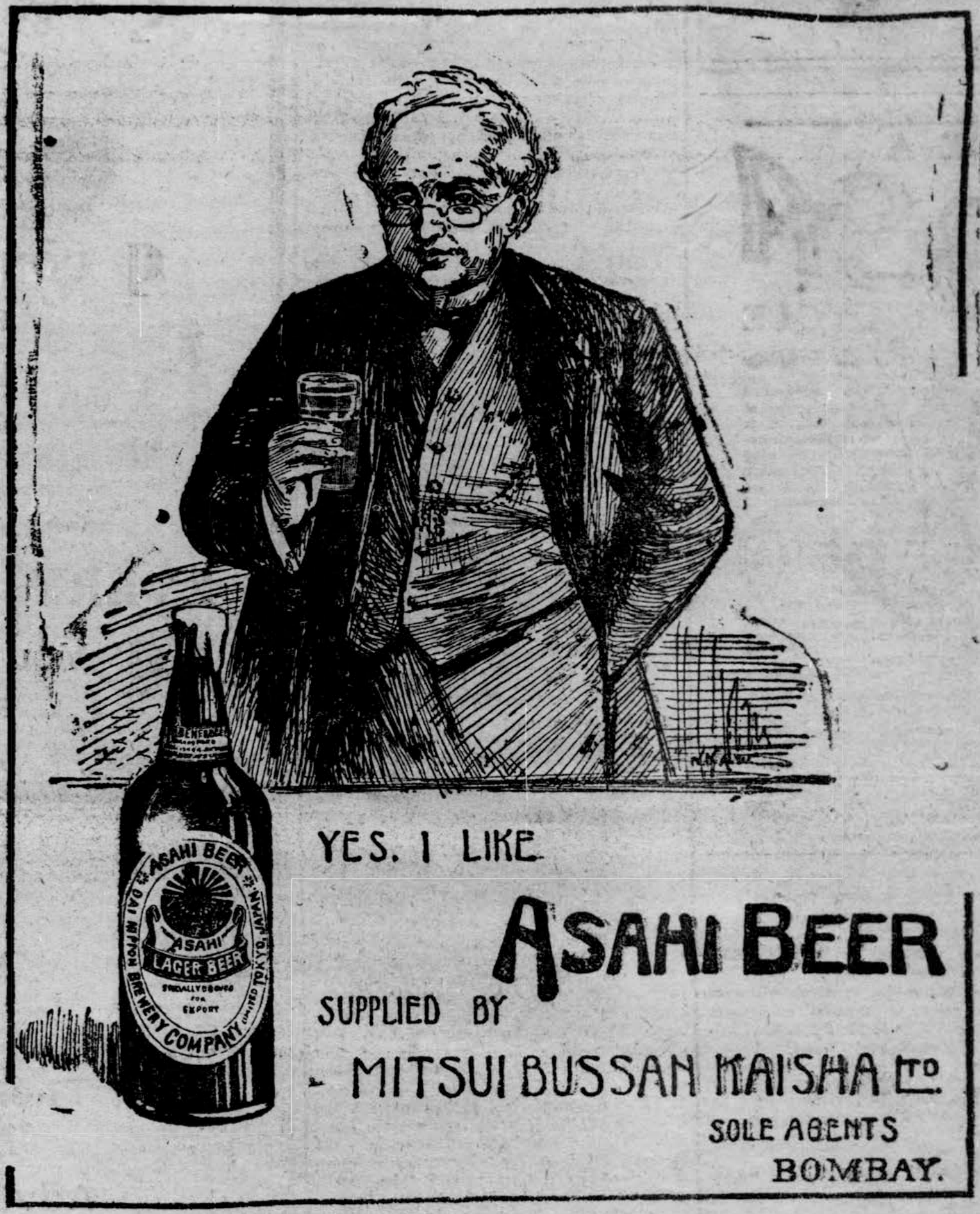

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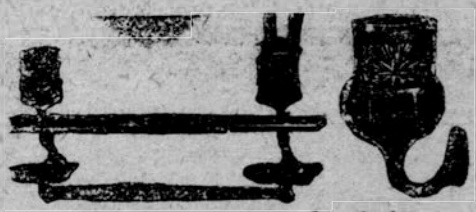

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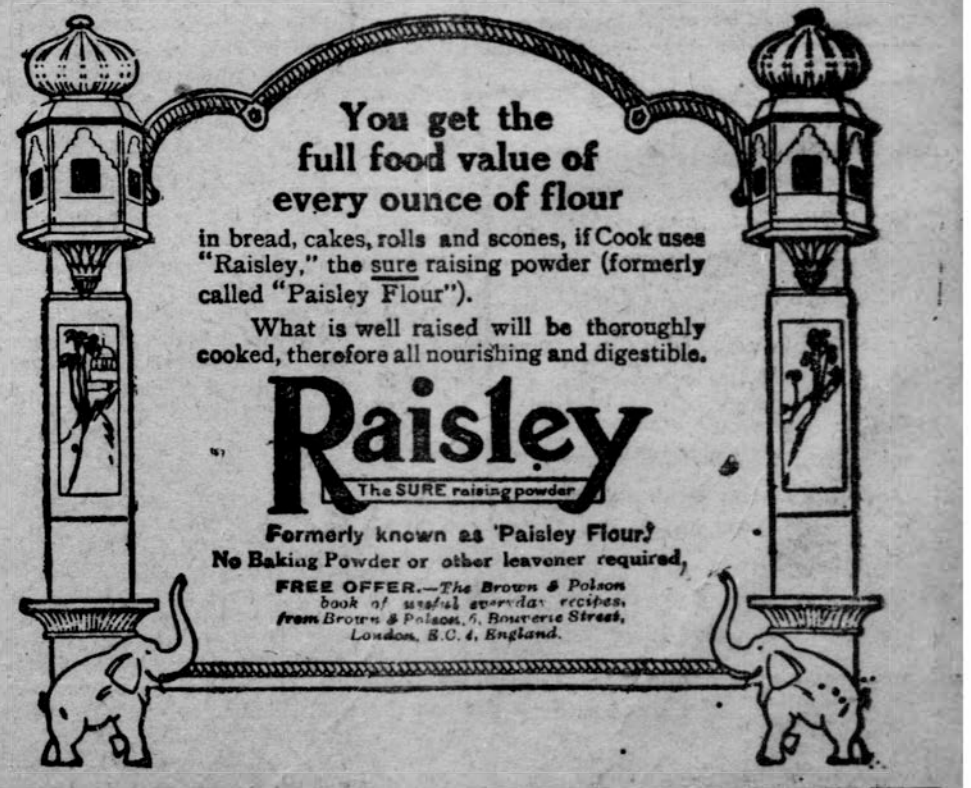

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